# Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

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# Burma's Bid For ASEAN Membership Reaffirmed

## *Asian Nations Resist The West's Pressure On Human Rights*

By Michael Richardson
*International Herald Tribune*

SINGAPORE — By avoiding a decision on when Burma will join the Association of South East Asian Nations, leaders of the group want to show that they will not give in to pressure from the West on the issue of human rights, analysts said Sunday.

At an informal meeting in Jakarta on Saturday, the association's heads of government reaffirmed a decision to admit Burma as a full member but stopped short of saying when they might do so.

The ASEAN countries are hoping that condemnation of human-rights abuses in Burma at the United Nations and by Western countries, especially the United States and the 15 European Union countries, will diminish over the next six months as the Burmese military regime responds to external pressure for change.

The ASEAN leaders "don't want to be seen as defending what the Western media calls political repression," said Juwono Sudarsono, deputy head of the National Resilience Institute in Jakarta, which trains Indonesian military officers. "They feel they must provide some degree of commitment but leave the timetable open until events are favorable."

Ali Alatas, the Indonesian foreign minister, said the seven members of ASEAN — Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam — were strongly committed to "the speedy realization of an ASEAN comprising all 10 Southeast Asian countries."

He said they had agreed that Cambodia, Laos and Burma should be admitted simultaneously, with the timing of such a move to be announced "in due time."

Under a previously announced schedule, Cambodia and Laos were to become full members of ASEAN at the time of the association's 30th anniversary meeting in Kuala Lumpur in July 1997; Burma also wanted to join then.

Goh Chok Tong, Singapore's prime minister, said ASEAN leaders did not want to make a distinction between prospective member countries "because if you leave out one, then the Western press and some Western people will comment that Myanmar has been isolated by ASEAN countries, which is not so." Myanmar is the name the current government has adopted for Burma.

He said that the group did not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries and that domestic politics were not a factor in eligibility for membership.

The United Nations, the United States and the European Union have criticized the Burmese military government for human-rights abuses and for a recent crackdown on the pro-democracy movement led by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the Nobel Peace Prize laureate.

Shortly before the ASEAN summit, Burma's state-run press accused Washington of trying to undermine the country's attempt to become a full member of ASEAN. It has been an observer since July, along with Laos and Cambodia.

General Than Shwe, head of the Burmese government, attended the

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Ivan Vilatinovich/Reuters

**Students passing the Parliament building during a protest against the government Sunday in Belgrade.**

# *For Milosevic, Finale in Sight?*

By John Pomfret
*Washington Post Service*

BELGRADE — There has been only one leader in the last 150 years who died peacefully and in power in Serbia. His name was Josip Broz. He was known as Tito.

The half-Croatian, half-Slovene Balkan dictator died in 1980. Eleven years later, Communist Yugoslavia, the country he forged from a brutal civil war, followed him into the grave.

Now Slobodan Milosevic, the man who commandeered Tito's mantle of power in a coup in 1987 and then led Yugoslavia into war and economic ruin, is facing the biggest political challenge to his iron-fisted rule.

So far, that challenge has been largely peaceful: 14 straight days of street protests in several cities across the country.

Except for a few stones and one garbage-filled dumpster, only eggs — symbolizing petty thieves — and red paint — meaning communism — have been chucked at the emblems of Mr. Milosevic's regime.

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

But the Interior Ministry of Serbia declared Sunday that it would no longer tolerate any "element of violence" in protests, Reuters reported.

A wide array of diplomats and Serbian officials predict that unlike Tito, Mr. Milosevic, 52, will not die peacefully on this throne. Sooner or later, he will be unseated and, they say, his departure will be bloody.

"Sadly, we are not Czechs," said Gordana Ilic, a professor of history at Belgrade University, referring to the "velvet" revolution of 1989 in Czechoslovakia. "We prefer to change our governments with blood, not ballots."

Twice this century, Serbian kings have been assassinated. In 1905, officers of the Serbian Army carved up King Alexander Obrenovic and his wife next door to the building where Mr. Milosevic now works. King Alexander

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## *PENETRATING CLOSED SOCIETIES*

# In Saudi Arabia, The Ties That Bind

By Jeff Gerth and Elaine Sciolino
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The bombing in Saudi Arabia in June that killed 19 Americans not only confirmed that the United States had woefully inadequate intelligence about the aggressive opposition within Saudi Arabia, but it underlined how U.S. ties to the Saudi royal family are inhibiting Washington from solving the intelligence problem.

After the bombing, the CIA organized for the first time a special task force of analysts to study Saudi Arabia under the same rigorous process used to assess the most serious threats to national security, senior intelligence officials said.

One of the reasons for subjecting Saudi Arabia to the CIA's "hard target strategy," which it uses for countries like Russia, China, Iran, Iraq and North Korea, was concern that the United States could lose its closest ally in the Gulf the way it lost Iran when a religious-based revolution overthrew the monarchy in 1979, the officials said.

The task force concluded that Saudi Arabia, the world's largest oil-producer, remains politically stable and is unlikely to become another Iran, despite King Fahd's poor health and uncertainties about the succession. But it warned that the information void about the threats facing the Saudis requires the United States to find creative new ways and resources to penetrate one of the most closed societies in the world.

The threats confront both countries: There are 6,000 U.S. soldiers and 50,000 U.S. civilians in Saudi Arabia. And the intelligence shortcomings come at a crucial time. The Saudis have suggested Iranian and Syrian involvement in a conspiracy behind the June bombing, which occurred at a military housing complex. U.S. officials are skeptical of this theory, but have few independent insights.

The importance of improving joint intelligence efforts was underlined by Defense Secretary William Perry, who said the two countries believed they recently prevented further terrorist attacks in the kingdom by sharing in-

See SAUDIS, Page 7

# In Lebanon's Bekaa, Training for Terrorists

By Barton Gellman
*Washington Post Service*

BAALBEK, Lebanon — Now and then, according to the people who live here, a powerful blast reverberates from one of the well-guarded camps in the foothills outside town. According to Lebanese and other intelligence officials, it is the sound of training in progress, the assembly and detonation of ordnance ranging from modern plastic explosives to dynamite recycled from old land mines.

At stone-walled compounds and makeshift classrooms dug into mountain caves, the officials say, Hezbollah, the Shiite political movement with an active militia and an underground special operations arm, is teaching the craft of irregular war.

According to the officials, the instructors also include members of Iran's Revolutionary Guard. The curriculum is episodic, but from time to time includes training in explosives, electronics, concealment of weapons, coded communication, surveillance, counter-surveillance and the use of false identities at border posts.

Exactly who is being trained and for what missions are among the many mysteries in the shadowy operational world of the movement whose name means Party of God. Western and regional intelligence services, according to officials from four countries, are unable to match the pace of plausible reports they receive. In recent months Egyptian, Bahraini, Saudi Arabian, Algerian, Kuwaiti, Kurdish, Sudanese, Bosnian and even French Basque extremists have been linked to the hospitality of Hezbollah and its Iranian sponsors.

The question that now preoccupies U.S. law enforcement officials is whether Saudi investigators are right in asserting that the builders of last June's truck bomb in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia, which killed 19 U.S. military personnel, received similar training and support.

The FBI director, Louis J. Freeh, after complaining

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# Bundesbank Lobbies For a Stronger Dollar

## *Tietmeyer Has 'No Objections'*

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

FRANKFURT — The president of the Bundesbank, Hans Tietmeyer, has said that he would have no objections if the U.S. dollar were to appreciate further, the latest attempt by the German central bank to drive the U.S. currency higher.

In an interview to be published Monday in the German newsweekly Der Spiegel, Mr. Tietmeyer said the Deutsche mark's exchange rates against other European currencies were correctly valued "to some extent."

Referring to the rise of the U.S. currency's value in recent days, Mr. Tietmeyer said the dollar rate was "also more correct today than it was for a time, although I would have no objections to a somewhat stronger dollar."

The value of the Deutsche mark is critical for Germany's fragile economic recovery, which is being motored by export growth. An appreciation of the mark makes German goods less competitive on foreign markets.

Mr. Tietmeyer's remarks come amid calls from French central bank officials for a devaluation of the franc against the dollar.

Although the Bundesbank has rejected such a move, it is eager to keep the dollar climbing by talking the U.S. currency higher.

Economic growth is vital for both France and Germany to keep to their budget-deficit goals in 1997. Both countries are trying to keep their deficits down to 3 percent of gross domestic product to satisfy the rules on Europe's planned common currency.

European Union finance ministers are scheduled to meet Monday in a session that is expected to be characterized by hard bargaining over a budget accord for countries joining the common currency.

The effort to secure a so-called budget stability pact has become one of the most difficult hurdles in nailing down a blueprint for economic and monetary union. European leaders are expected to agree on the stability pact by the time of the European Council summit meeting in Dublin on Dec. 13-14.

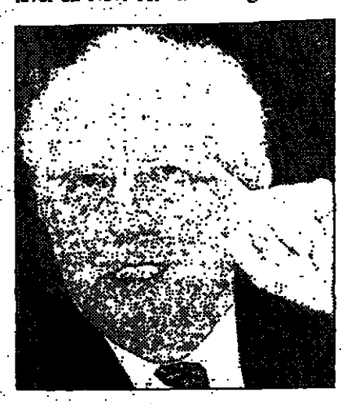
The Deutsche mark has lost 11 percent of its value against the U.S. currency since reaching its peak in March 1995. The dollar closed Friday at 1.5390 marks, its highest level in five weeks.

Bundesbank officials started their pleas for a stronger dollar after the U.S. currency slipped below the critical 1.50 level on Nov. 11. Hans-Juergen Koebnick, a member of the central bank's council, said Friday a dollar-mark rate above 1.50 marks was "good" for German exporters. On Saturday, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and President Jacques Chirac of France confirmed their support for strict adherence to the rules for the monetary union set in the Maastricht treaty.

"We want to confirm the criteria, and we are taking definite steps to meet them," Mr. Kohl said after meeting with Mr. Chirac in Perigueux in southwestern France.

"Germany and France have a special responsibility at this crucial time in Europe's history."

*(Reuters, Bloomberg)*



**Hans Tietmeyer, Bundesbank chief.**

Will interest rates fall? Page 12.

# *A New Nationalist Wave Propels Austrian Rightist*

By William Drozdiak
*Washington Post Service*

VIENNA — To his growing legion of admirers, Joerg Haider is a charismatic populist striving to shake up Austria's encrusted political establishment. He wants to root out corruption, curtail abuses of the welfare state and prevent Austria's national interests from being overrun by illegal immigrants and unchecked global markets.

To his many critics, Mr. Haider is a dangerous incarnation of extremist hatred and ethnic intolerance who is moving into the void caused by public disenchantment with Europe's ruling parties. His telegenic demeanor and youthful exuberance cannot mask the fact that to his detractors he represents the modern ideal of "Hitler's grandson."

But both friend and foe agree on one thing: Mr. Haider has emerged as the most popular beneficiary of a new wave of nationalist politics sweeping some of Western Europe's most affluent societies. If successful, these forces will derail the drive toward closer continental unity, stanch the flow of immigrants from poorer lands and upset the balance of power sustained for decades by Europe's mainstream parties.

Mr. Haider's Freedom Party captured 28 percent of the Austrian vote in European Parliament elections in October, nearly overtaking the Social Democratic Party and the People's Party that have held power in Vienna in a grand coalition for the past 10 years. It was the greatest electoral success in recent years by a European far-right party, nearly double the best score achieved by the National Front in France.

At his sprawling penthouse office, Mr. Haider, 46, explained his belief that the rise in public support would carry him to the chancellor's office after national elections scheduled within three years.

"People are fed up with the old parties that never live up to their promises," he said. "They want action on everyday problems, whether it is job security, housing or uncontrolled immigration. So when we say we can deliver, they are ready to try somebody new."

Mr. Haider points to new classes of voters who are flocking to his movement: blue-collar workers fearful of losing their jobs to immigrants who accept lower wages, disaffected young people who cannot find work commensurate with their education, and women who say that crime, drugs and moral decline are ravaging family life.

"People are either 150 percent for me or 150 percent against me; there is nobody in between," Mr. Haider said. "But the trend of support in our direction is clear. That's why I believe after elections take place by 1999, I will become the next chancellor."

The man he wants to displace, Chancellor Franz Vranitzky, leader of the Social Democrats, warns everyone who will listen that Mr. Haider is a racist

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Jacques Brinon/Reuters

**Joerg Haider: "People are fed up."**

# Rio's Plan to Win Olympics: Turn Slums Into Assets

By Gabriel Escobar
*Washington Post Service*

RIO DE JANEIRO — This city's infamous slums are hard to hide. Many of them are perched on hillsides, which means that from certain vantage points the poor are both in the foreground and on the horizon. These ample pockets of poverty often top the evening news, as when another "lost bullet" finds a passerby.

With about a third of the city's 5.7 million residents living in *favelas*, as the slums are called, the task of selling Rio as a site for the Olympics in 2004 is a challenge. In a place where the toll from street violence reads like the casualty list in a conventional war — about 10 victims a day — sending out invitations to host the world's biggest party could seem foolish, or brazen.

But Rio has done it, with pride and with apparently favorable results. Aside from throwing the visiting International Olympic Committee a fine fete, replete with Amazonian Indians and samba dancers, organizers decided that the favelas and all they entail could actually be offered as assets. And so off to the favelas trudged the committee members, in maybe the most unusual inspection among the 11 competing cities.

What sets Rio apart from other aspirants is that for months nonprofit organizations have been working with the local organizing committee, trying to incorporate a social agenda into the city's formal application. Environmentalists and others argued that the city's pitch would be much stronger if it contended that the Olympics are needed in Rio to advance a social and environmental agenda, which includes improving the slums.

This approach is not new — organizers in Atlanta also pitched a social agenda. But since Rio is both a stunning locale as well as a case study for all imaginable urban ills, the social side has become a key element that distinguishes this city from Rome, Athens, Stockholm, Cape Town, Buenos Aires and the rest of the cities on the list.

"You can't talk about a program for Rio that doesn't take into account social concerns," said Rubem Cesar Fernandes, coordinator of the Viva Rio Movement, a nonprofit organization that tries to find solutions to the city's many problems. "It simply won't go."

During four days ending Nov. 25, the Olympic Committee held more meet-

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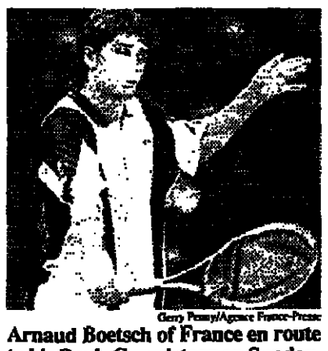
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## AGENDA

### Mother Teresa Slumps To Critical Condition

CALCUTTA (AP) — Mother Teresa deteriorated to critical condition Sunday, as lung and kidney problems slowed her recovery from a procedure to clear blockages from two coronary arteries.

Doctors said the 86-year-old nun awoke in stable condition Sunday, but weakened in the afternoon. Her lung and kidney problems "continue to be a major concern which could complicate her condition and recovery," according to a statement from the B.M. Birla Heart Research Center here.



Gerry Penny/Agence France-Presse

**Arnaud Boetsch of France en route to his Davis Cup victory on Sunday.**

### France Beats Sweden for Davis Cup

MALMO, Sweden — France won its eighth Davis Cup as Arnaud Boetsch rallied to beat Nicklas Kulti of Sweden in a five-set marathon in the decisive fifth match Sunday.

The score was 7-6 (7-2), 2-6, 4-6, 7-6 (7-5), 10-8. The match lasted 4 hours 46 minutes.

Serving in the 14th game of the final set, Boetsch saved three match points in succession to keep the French alive. In the next game, Kulti suffered a recurrence of cramping in his right leg that would ultimately help Boetsch to break him at love in the 17th game. Kulti's legs were rubbed down at the changeover, and he saved the two match points before succumbing.

The fifth match almost was not necessary. It was forced by Thomas Enqvist of Sweden, who recovered from a two-set deficit in the afternoon to beat Cedric Pioline.

The two matches Sunday lasted a total of 9 hours 12 minutes.

The French victory was the first time in 84 Davis Cup finals dating back to 1900 that the outcome was not decided until the fifth set of the fifth and final match. (Page 22)


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*Against Dogma* / **Chinese Animal Rescue**

# *Relearning a Love of Furry Ones*

By Patrick E. Tyler
*New York Times Service*

BEIJING — Three times in her animal rescue career, Lu Di said, her dogs have been killed. The worst, she said, was in 1990, when a Beijing policeman named Yang Qing showed up at her dog shelter two bus stops east of the People's University. He was there as part of a citywide cleanup before the Asian Games, held in Beijing that summer.

"He brought some people with iron bars," she said, "and called out the neighbors and then he killed the dogs one by one in front of them." In all, there were 10.

She reached for a roll of toilet paper to dab her eyes.

"One was named Black Treasure, and she was two months pregnant," she said. "There were also two puppies, who hid under the bed in the shelter where they were quivering with fear and trying not to make any noise."

"Yang Qing asked one of the workers from my shelter, 'Do you have any more dogs?' " Ms. Lu said. "I will always hate that worker for telling him about the puppies under the bed. They got them out, and Yang Qing took them by their hind legs and broke their heads with an iron bar."

The tears streamed down from behind her thick glasses as Ms. Lu, sitting in the small apartment where she lives with her husband, 51 cats and 6 dogs, talked about her life's work of rescuing the stray and mistreated animals of China's capital.

"I started rescuing cats and dogs with my kids during the Cultural Revolution," she said, referring to the 10 years of chaos initiated by Mao in 1966. "Many families were ruined then. Human beings were not safe, let alone cats.

"Now," she said, "I am nearly 70, an old woman, and I have over 100 dogs and a lot of difficulties. I don't mean to attack government policies, but I do not think that dogs are a public harm."



Patrick E. Tyler/The New York Times

**Lu Di cuddling one of the 100-plus dogs in her Beijing shelter.**

Dogs have always been tolerated in the Chinese countryside in working roles like guarding flocks and in some regions as a source of food. Ms. Lu was referring to the slaughter of dogs that has been going on in urban China for many years under the Communist government, which has traditionally regarded the keeping of large pets as a bourgeois luxury, intolerable in a land where people have gone hungry, and as a public health menace.

Now the campaign has returned with a vengeance as Communist Party officials in dozens of municipalities seek to earn their spurs by enforcing the party's historic enmity toward man's best friend.

The idea to create the Association of Small Animal Protection in China formed in Ms. Lu's head during her first trip to the United States in 1988, when she visited her daughter. "I saw a policeman rescuing the cat of an old lady from an electricity pole, and I was very touched and began to think: Why is it this way?"

"I have known and lived with animals all my life," Ms. Lu said as the tears came again. "They have the same feelings as human beings, fearing bitterness and pain, fearing being beaten and seeking life. They also have feelings of love."

Ms. Lu reached for the photocopy of a picture from a recent issue of the *Labor Daily of Shanghai* showing a policeman clubbing a dog to death in front of a crowd.

"What kind of example is that for the children?" she asked. No wonder such cruelties against animals still occur in China, she added.

In Beijing, where dogs have always been banned, the police began a new crackdown two years ago. Small dogs are allowed under new regulations, but a $600 registration fee was imposed along with a $250 annual fee, all intended to put dog ownership out of reach of the average city dweller. Still, tens of thousands, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of Beijingers own dogs.

"Many of the dog owners are lonely old people like me," Ms. Lu said, "and some are young couples without kids. And for children growing up under the one-child policy, it is good for their character to have a pet to love."

There is plenty of evidence that many Chinese share these sentiments.

Though government policies remain draconian, the instincts for animal protection are stirring in China after decades of abuse. Terrible cruelties abound, but so do acts of kindness.

At zoos across the country, where a number of giraffes and bears have died from ingesting plastic bags and other debris thrown at them by zoo patrons, many elementary schools have organized activities to promote the protection of animals.

On the same day the Shanghai policeman was featured in the newspaper beating the dog to death, more than 100 schoolchildren gathered at the Beijing zoo to throw flower petals at a picture of Dan Dan, a polar bear who died from eating debris flung into his cage. The children sang a song, "Animals Are Our Friends," and one read a letter of apology to Dan Dan.

# Truckers' Victory: Trouble for Paris

By Paul Taylor
*Reuters*

PARIS — By paralyzing French roads and causing economic disruption across Western Europe, France's truck drivers have won a victory that could whet other appetites in a country with a long tradition of street protests.

In 12 days of blockades, the truckers forced employers and the government of Prime Minister Alain Juppe to concede retirement at 55 instead of 60, payment for loading, standby and compulsory rest time, as well as a special 3,000-franc ($575) bonus. The strike ended on Friday.

Polls showed that most French people thought it was a deserved victory for a harshly exploited group of workers.

Yet, to many industrialists and supporters of President Jacques Chirac it was an alarming example of the willingness of a weak conservative government, haunted by last year's 24-day public-transport strike, to pay almost any price to prevent another bout of widespread labor unrest.

What Mr. Juppe called a "balanced outcome" looked

**NEWS ANALYSIS**

suspiciously to them like a surrender to a special-interest group with the power to bring France to a standstill.

The deal made major concessions at the very time when the government, warning that France is pricing itself out of international competition, is trying to loosen labor-market regulation and curb a lavish welfare system.

"The truckers' strike illustrated to a tee this 'French sickness,'" wrote Franz-Olivier Giesbert, editor of the conservative Le Figaro. "It is always the same: A group of workers who have the power of blackmail take the country hostage and force the state, which can ill afford it, to intervene and hand them victory."

It was the third time in four years that determined strikers have forced the government to retreat. In 1993, Air France workers forced the government to scrap a rescue plan that involved job cuts at the loss-making airline. Last year, transport workers forced Mr. Juppe to withdraw a plan to streamline the indebted SNCF state railroad and make public employees work longer for a full pension.

The conflict illustrated that French conservatives do not share the determination of Margaret Thatcher or Ronald Reagan to set a precedent by taking on organized labor.

If Mr. Juppe ever contemplated using the police to clear the roads, he quickly dropped the idea, sensing it would trigger the very national labor revolt that he is desperate to avoid.

Now the fragmented and relatively small trade unions are celebrating a rare victory in the private sector and pondering how to capitalize on their triumph for other workers.

Oil refinery workers plan industrial action. Their demands include retirement at 55. But they lack the truckers' power to paralyze the country.

Meanwhile, some in the financial markets wonder about Mr. Juppe's resolve to stick to any policy — including the budget austerity required to qualify for a single European currency — in the face of the threat of disruption.

That is unfair, his supporters say, arguing that he is going to such lengths to avert trouble precisely to preserve the central aim of meeting the conditions for European monetary union in 1999.

**TRAVEL UPDATE**

# *Eurostar Owner Deems Test Run a Success*

*Agence France-Presse*

CALAIS, France — A Eurostar train raced through the Channel Tunnel with passengers Sunday for the first time since a Nov. 18 fire shut down the undersea link, then returned for a fire drill that was deemed satisfactory by the tunnel's operating authority.

Some 650 employees of the French national railroad and Eurotunnel, the company that owns and runs the triple-tube tunnel, acted as passengers in the mock evacuation drill, required before the link can be fully reopened to traffic. Reporters and other members of the public were barred from the train.

Though it took two hours and 13 minutes to bring the travelers out of the tunnel during the fire drill, a Eurotunnel spokesman said the exercise had gone ahead "satisfactorily."

"The people disembarked, walked through the service tunnel and re-embarked on a tourist shuttle, which brought them back to Folkestone," he said. "Once they were in the service tunnel, they were safe, and that was done in minutes."

"We are pretty content with it," he added, "and we now await the reaction of the safety authorities."

The 50-kilometer (31-mile) link under the English Channel has been shut to all but infrequent freight trains since the fire, the worst crisis to affect the tunnel since its 1994 opening.

The drill Sunday was ordered by an English-French intergovernmental committee that will decide whether to allow the resumption of passenger traffic.




Pascal Rossignol/Reuters

**Employees boarding the Eurostar on Sunday in France for its first run with passengers since the Nov. 18 fire.**

# Astronauts Give Up on Jammed Hatch

By William Harwood
*Washington Post Service*

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — Worried about making a bad situation worse, NASA managers have told the Columbia astronauts to give up on a jammed airlock hatch and to write off a pair of high-priority space walks.

"We like to think we can always solve problems, and this time we struck out," said Jerry Ross, a veteran spacewalker, at the Johnson Space Center.

Despite two days of around-the-clock troubleshooting, engineers were unable to determine what might have caused the airlock hatch to jam Thursday night.

The problem with the airlock hatch prevented the astronauts Tamara Jernigan and Thomas Jones from beginning the first of two planned space walks.

"We have not been able to hypothesize the cause of the problem, and thereby understand what the failure mechanism is and come up with a way to work around it," Mr. Ross said.

As a result, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's mission management team reluctantly called off additional troubleshooting in space on Saturday, canceling two space walks needed to test a variety of tools that will be used to build the international space station.

For the remainder of the flight, Columbia's five-member crew will focus on additional in-cabin research and retrieve an ultraviolet astronomy satellite on Dec. 3 that was launched earlier in the mission.

Landing remains scheduled for Thursday, although the flight may be extended one day to permit additional observations by the astronomy satellite.

As for the lost space walks, Randy Stone, a mission operations representative in Houston, said NASA managers already were looking at later flights to find a possible slot for the space station tests.

### ■ Mars Mission Delayed

Facing a dismal weather forecast, NASA postponed by one day the launch of a Mars probe carrying a tiny rover to explore the planet's rocky surface, Reuters reported Sunday from Cape Canaveral.

The Mars Pathfinder had been scheduled to begin a 500 million kilometer journey to the planet with a blastoff early Monday morning.

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# *Fredy Girardet, Top Swiss Chef, Quits the Stove*

*The Associated Press*

CRISSIER, Switzerland — Fredy Girardet, widely regarded as one of the world's best chefs, made his final appearance over the weekend at the restaurant he established on the gastronomic map.

His restaurant in this suburb of Lausanne boasts a rare Michelin three-star rating, the guide's highest award for culinary excellence.

Mr. Girardet, who turned 60 last month, turned over his establishment to Philippe Rochat, 44, who has worked with Mr. Girardet for 16 years. He says he plans to carry on in the same tradition and will not introduce any sudden changes to the menu.

"I don't want to wake up one day and find that I'm 70 years old and still cooking away at the stove," Mr. Girardet said when he announced his retirement in September.

Mr. Girardet inherited the restaurant 31 years ago from his father. He quickly established himself as the driving force of Swiss haute cuisine and became the envy of his culinary colleagues in neighboring France.

He says he has a variety of projects for the future and would like to do more to promote Swiss cuisine, which is overshadowed by that of France.

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## French Traffic Flows

PARIS (AFP) — Road traffic in France returned to normal Sunday after striking truck drivers went back to work.

Key roads were free again as the truckers lifted their siege of ports, main roads, refineries and fuel depots after agreements with employers on pension rights and early retirement. In France and Italy, heavy vehicles were given special permission to use roads on Sunday.

Fuel deliveries resumed over the weekend, but French authorities said it would take up to a week before gas station supplies were fully back to normal. Many gas stations had run out of stock.

## Greek Blockades Stand

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greek farmers blockaded a main north-south road and rail links for a fourth day Sunday as an array of other groups planned strikes in mounting protests against the government's budget policies.

The farmers rejected a weekend request by government officials to stop blocking the main north-south national road as well as rail links throughout the central Thessaly farming region for a week while both sides tried to negotiate a settlement.

Strikes have been called for the coming week by port and tax officials as well as prison wardens, pensioners, teachers, construction workers and the civil servants union.

**Record snowfalls in many parts of the Swiss Alps** have led the Federal Institute for Snow and Avalanche Research to warn of a generalized risk of snowslides at altitudes above 1,400 meters (4,620 feet). *(AP)*

**McDonald's will close its flagship China** store Monday to make way for a Hong Kong-financed shopping plaza after resisting a removal order for two years. The Beijing restaurant, at one end of Wangfujing shopping street and just off Tiananmen Square, will be demolished. McDonald's has signed an agreement with Beijing authorities to open another outlet farther north on Wangfujing.

## This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

**MONDAY:** Chad, Cuba, New Zealand, Romania, United Arab Emirates.
**TUESDAY:** United Arab Emirates.
**THURSDAY:** Burma, Haiti, Thailand.
**FRIDAY:** Ecuador, Finland, Ghana, Israel, Ivory Coast, Netherlands Antilles, Spain.
**SATURDAY:** Armenia, Austria, Cuba, Ivory Coast Republic, Malta, Nicaragua.

*Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters, Bloomberg.*

# WEATHER

Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by AccuWeather.




### North America

The weather pattern across North America will be a fast one this week with small storms moving quickly eastward. Some snow is possible in Chicago Tuesday and Toronto Tuesday night. Rain showers will affect New York Wednesday. The southern third of the United States will remain dry.

### Europe

Cold air will plunge southward, bringing snow to the mountains of northern Spain and perhaps flurries to Madrid by Thursday. London, Paris and Amsterdam will be cold but mainly dry through the period, but some showers of rain and snow are likely Thursday. Turning milder in Rome.

### Asia

Mild in Beijing Tuesday, then turning much colder again through Thursday. Cold weather will also return to Seoul Thursday, but no rain or snow is expected. Tokyo will be cool and dry into Wednesday, then much milder with showers Thursday. Soaking rains will continue in southeastern China.

**Europe**

| | Today High | Today Low/W | Tomorrow High | Tomorrow Low/W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C/F | C/F | C/F | C/F |
| Algarve | 19/66 | 11/52 s | 19/66 | 9/48 s |
| Amsterdam | 4/39 | 3/37 r | 7/44 | -1/31 r |
| Ankara | 10/50 | 3/37 c | 11/52 | 3/37 c |
| Athens | 16/61 | 11/52 c | 13/55 | 8/46 pc |
| Barcelona | 14/57 | 6/43 pc | 14/57 | 9/48 pc |
| Belgrade | 4/39 | 1/34 r | 3/37 | -1/31 sn |
| Berlin | 3/37 | 0/32 sn | 4/39 | 1/34 c |
| Brussels | 5/41 | 3/37 sh | 8/46 | -1/31 sh |
| Budapest | 4/39 | 2/35 r | 4/39 | 2/35 c |
| Copenhagen | 3/37 | 0/32 sn | 6/43 | 1/34 c |
| Costa Del Sol | 19/66 | 11/52 s | 20/68 | 10/50 s |
| Dublin | 7/44 | 4/39 c | 6/43 | 2/35 sh |
| Edinburgh | 6/43 | 1/34 c | 4/39 | 1/34 sh |
| Florence | 11/52 | 0/32 s | 9/48 | 7/44 pc |
| Frankfurt | 2/35 | 0/32 sn | 3/37 | 1/34 c |
| Geneva | 3/37 | -1/31 sn | 4/39 | 3/37 r |
| Helsinki | 1/34 | 1/34 sn | 4/39 | 2/35 r |
| Istanbul | 15/59 | 12/53 sh | 15/59 | 9/48 t |
| Las Palmas | 22/71 | 16/61 pc | 21/70 | 15/59 s |
| Lisbon | 16/61 | 10/50 s | 16/61 | 7/44 s |
| London | 7/44 | 4/39 pc | 6/43 | -1/31 c |
| Madrid | 16/61 | 6/43 pc | 14/57 | 3/37 c |
| Mallorca | 14/57 | 7/44 pc | 13/55 | 10/50 pc |
| Milan | 7/44 | -3/27 pc | 4/39 | 2/35 r |
| Moscow | 4/39 | 2/35 c | 7/44 | 5/41 sh |
| Munich | 1/34 | -4/25 sn | 2/35 | -1/31 c |
| Nice | 14/57 | 4/39 s | 11/52 | 8/46 sh |
| Oslo | -2/28 | -3/27 sn | 0/32 | -3/27 sn |
| Paris | 4/39 | 3/37 r | 7/44 | -1/31 c |
| Prague | 2/35 | -2/28 sn | 3/35 | -1/31 c |
| Reykjavik | 2/35 | -8/22 sn | -4/25 | -8/18 c |
| Rome | 13/55 | 2/35 s | 11/52 | 7/44 s |
| St. Petersburg | 5/41 | 4/39 r | 8/46 | 7/44 sh |
| Stockholm | 1/34 | 0/32 sn | 2/35 | -1/31 sn |
| Strasbourg | 4/39 | -1/31 sn | 6/43 | -1/31 sn |
| Tallinn | 2/35 | 1/34 sn | 3/37 | 3/37 r |
| Venice | 6/46 | -2/29 pc | 6/43 | 3/37 c |
| Vienna | 4/39 | -2/29 t | 4/39 | 2/35 pc |
| Warsaw | 1/34 | 0/32 c | 3/35 | -1/31 sn |
| Zurich | 3/37 | -3/27 sn | 3/37 | 0/32 sn |

**Middle East**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abu Dhabi | 22/71 | 10/50 s | 23/73 | 12/53 s |
| Beirut | 24/75 | 18/64 s | 26/78 | 17/62 c |
| Cairo | 25/77 | 15/59 s | 27/80 | 12/53 s |
| Damascus | 23/73 | 11/52 s | 22/71 | 10/50 c |
| Jerusalem | 21/70 | 12/53 s | 22/68 | 8/46 c |
| Luxor | 27/80 | 16/61 pc | 28/82 | 8/46 s |
| Riyadh | 24/75 | 9/48 s | 28/73 | 11/52 s |

**North America**

| | Today High | Today Low/W | Tomorrow High | Tomorrow Low/W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C/F | C/F | C/F | C/F |
| Anchorage | -9/16 | -17/2 pc | -10/15 | -14/7 pc |
| Atlanta | 14/57 | 3/37 s | 14/57 | 3/37 pc |
| Boston | 9/48 | -2/28 pc | 8/46 | 2/35 pc |
| Chicago | 2/35 | -2/28 c | 4/39 | -6/22 sn |
| Dallas | 19/66 | 4/39 s | 13/55 | 2/35 pc |
| Denver | 2/35 | -1/30 s | 2/35 | -11/13 s |
| Detroit | 3/37 | -1/31 sf | 5/41 | -3/27 sn |
| Honolulu | 28/79 | 20/68 pc | 29/82 | 19/66 pc |
| Houston | 21/70 | 8/46 s | 19/66 | 6/43 pc |
| Los Angeles | 21/70 | 4/39 s | 22/71 | 5/41 s |
| Miami | 28/82 | 19/66 t | 28/79 | 18/64 pc |
| Minneapolis | -6/20 | -9/16 sf | -3/27 | -11/13 c |
| Montreal | 8/46 | -6/21 r | 2/35 | -4/25 c |
| Nassau | 29/82 | 21/70 pc | 29/82 | 21/70 pc |
| New York | 9/48 | 1/34 pc | 8/46 | 3/37 pc |
| Orlando | 23/73 | 12/53 pc | 23/73 | 12/53 pc |
| Phoenix | 21/70 | 4/39 s | 18/64 | 4/39 s |
| San Fran. | 13/55 | 8/43 s | 14/57 | 8/43 pc |
| Seattle | 6/43 | 3/37 r | 4/39 | 3/35 sh |
| Toronto | 2/35 | -4/25 pc | 2/35 | -5/24 sf |
| Vancouver | 5/41 | 2/35 c | 3/37 | -6/22 sn |
| Washington | 10/50 | 0/32 pc | 10/50 | 2/35 pc |

**Asia**

| | Today High | Today Low/W | Tomorrow High | Tomorrow Low/W |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | C/F | C/F | C/F | C/F |
| Bali | 33/91 | 25/77 t | 33/91 | 24/75 t |
| Bangkok | 30/86 | 23/73 c | 30/86 | 24/73 c |
| Beijing | 8/43 | -2/28 s | 7/44 | -1/31 pc |
| Bombay | 30/86 | 17/62 s | 30/84 | 17/62 s |
| Calcutta | 29/82 | 14/57 s | 27/80 | 14/57 s |
| Chiang Mai | 31/88 | 21/70 c | 31/88 | 22/71 c |
| Colombo | 29/84 | 21/70 s | 29/84 | 21/70 pc |
| Hanoi | 23/73 | 20/68 sh | 27/80 | 22/71 c |
| Ho Chi Minh | 33/91 | 24/75 c | 31/88 | 25/77 r |
| Hong Kong | 27/80 | 19/66 sh | 24/75 | 22/71 c |
| Islamabad | 18/64 | 9/48 t | 16/59 | 3/37 sh |
| Jakarta | 32/89 | 25/77 t | 31/88 | 25/77 t |
| Karachi | 28/82 | 10/50 s | 28/78 | 9/48 s |
| K. Lumpur | 33/91 | 23/73 t | 33/91 | 24/75 pc |
| K. Kinabalu | 29/84 | 23/73 t | 29/84 | 23/73 t |
| Manila | 29/84 | 23/71 c | 30/86 | 23/73 t |
| New Delhi | 27/80 | 8/46 s | 27/80 | 9/48 pc |
| Phnom Penh | 31/88 | 24/75 t | 30/86 | 24/75 t |
| Phuket | 30/86 | 23/73 c | 30/86 | 24/75 c |
| Rangoon | 31/88 | 23/73 c | 30/86 | 24/75 c |
| Seoul | 1/34 | -7/20 s | 4/39 | 1/34 c |
| Shanghai | 11/52 | 8/46 pc | 15/59 | 13/55 r |
| Singapore | 30/86 | 23/73 t | 29/84 | 23/73 t |
| Taipei | 19/66 | 18/64 sh | 26/78 | 21/70 c |
| Tokyo | 7/44 | -4/25 pc | 8/46 | -1/31 s |
| Vientiane | 21/70 | 20/68 sh | 27/80 | 22/71 c |

**Africa**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Algiers | 17/62 | 8/46 pc | 18/64 | 9/48 pc |
| Cape Town | 18/61 | 7/44 pc | 16/64 | 9/48 s |
| Casablanca | 23/73 | 12/53 s | 21/70 | 9/48 s |
| Harare | 29/84 | 9/48 s | 29/84 | 9/48 s |
| Lagos | 31/88 | 23/73 pc | 31/88 | 23/73 pc |
| Nairobi | 25/82 | 12/53 s | 26/82 | 13/55 pc |
| Tunis | 17/62 | 8/46 pc | 18/59 | 9/48 pc |

**Latin America**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buenos Aires | 33/91 | 21/70 s | 28/79 | 17/62 c |
| Caracas | 30/86 | 23/73 t | 31/88 | 23/73 pc |
| Lima | 23/73 | 16/64 pc | 24/75 | 18/64 pc |
| Mexico City | 20/68 | 7/44 s | 21/70 | 9/48 pc |
| Rio de Janeiro | 29/82 | 19/66 sh | 27/80 | 23/68 sh |
| Santiago | 27/80 | 7/44 s | 28/82 | 9/48 s |

**Oceania**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Auckland | 19/66 | 10/61 c | 23/73 | 14/57 r |
| Sydney | 31/88 | 21/70 c | 28/79 | 19/66 pc |

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, i-ice, W-Weather. *All maps, forecasts and data provided by AccuWeather, Inc. © 1996*

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## THE AMERICAS

# More Asian Ties to Democrat Funds Emerge

By Lena H. Sun and Dan Morgan
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — Ever since James Riady went to Little Rock in the late 1970s and began making deals there on behalf of his Indonesia-based finance and real estate empire, the Arkansas connection to Asia has been strong.

So it was not unusual when a Chinese developer from Macao, a tiny Portuguese enclave that glitters with gambling casinos and luxury hotels off China's southern coast, registered an import-export company in Little Rock in 1994. What is unusual is what happened only 10 days later: The company contributed $15,000 to the Democratic National Committee.

No one knows why the company's owner, Ng Lap Seng, developed such a sudden interest in U.S. politics, or how the company managed to generate funds to donate from its business in America — as federal law requires — so quickly.

But there is at least one clue to Mr. Ng's political involvement: His main business partner in the United States is Charles Yah Lin Trie, a veteran Democratic fund-raiser and a friend of Bill Clinton's for the last 14 years.

Mr. Trie is neither as productive nor as well known as John Huang, the man at the center of the party's difficulties over questionable donations. But like his friend Mr. Huang, Mr. Trie and others in his circle illustrate the intertwining of private and political interests and White House connections that has provided grist for the controversy.

Mr. Trie, who owns an trading company based in Little Rock, is one of several Clinton friends avidly seeking business in Asia. Their White House connections have clearly opened doors for them there.

A member of the DNC's national finance board of directors, Mr. Trie solicited about $100,000 in donations this election cycle, according to DNC officials. He and his relatives have given $141,500 to Democratic candidates since May 1994. One of his companies, Daihatsu International Trading Co., has contributed $70,000 to the DNC since July 1994, records show.

Mr. Ng's is not the only unusual donation from someone associated with Mr. Trie's business. Keshi Zhan, a single mother in Arlington, Virginia, who works part time for Mr. Ng, attended this year to attend a fund-raiser with Mr. Clinton. That amount was more than half of her yearly income in 1408 as an Arlington County [illegible].

Ms. Zhan said she donated her own funds for a chance to meet the president at the event organized by Mr. Huang and Mr. Trie. She also pointed out that she had income from Mr. Trie and Mr. Ng.

The DNC has said it believes Ms. Zhan's donation was legitimate; officials there would not comment on Mr. Ng's donation. The party has returned nearly $1.5 million in donations, most of them solicited by Mr. Huang, largely because the funds came from foreign sources.

Mr. Trie came to the United States in the mid-1970s, and for a while worked as a busboy in Washington-area restaurants.

He moved to Little Rock and eventually purchased several Chinese eateries, including the Fu Lin Restaurant, frequented by Mr. Clinton, who was governor at the time.

Mr. Trie calls Mr. Clinton *Lao Ke* — or "Old Clinton" — using a Chinese term of familiarity, business associates said. He has made it clear that he regards his connection to Mr. Clinton as good for business. "In China, people want to know you before they do business with you," Mr. Trie was quoted as telling a Little Rock newspaper two years ago.

Mr. Mr. Trie was appointed to a 17-member presidential commission on U.S.-Pacific trade and investment policy earlier this year.

He has not been alone in this administration in playing on White House connections to promote his business.

His friend Mark Middleton, a former presidential assistant, is even more aggressive in using his White House ties.

After quitting a White House job in February 1995 to become a consultant, Mr. Middleton embarked on a far-flung effort to cultivate Asian connections.

Mr. Trie introduced Mr. Middleton to business acquaintances and served as guide and interpreter on a trip to Taiwan and China in 1995. But Mr. Middleton was of value to Mr. Trie as well.

It is "possible" that Mr. Trie paid for some of Mr. Middleton's hotel and restaurant bills in China, according to Mr. Middleton's attorney, Robert Luskin. Mr. Luskin said Mr. Middleton never had a business relationship with Mr. Trie.

He said Mr. Middleton may have taken Mr. Trie and Mr. Ng to lunch at the White House mess as a favor to Mr. Trie.

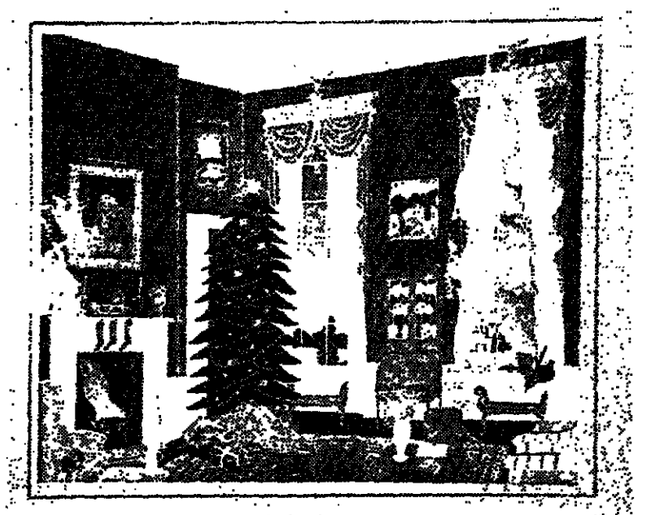
Mr. Luskin has said that Mr. Middleton did not do any fund-raising abroad, and he said that after Mr. Middleton quit the White House job in 1995, he played only a "minimal" domestic fund-raising role.

Mr. Middleton did raise a reported $100,000 from two wealthy business clients for a private entity in Arkansas that wants to restore the president's boyhood home in Hope, a gesture that presumably would stand him in good stead with the White House.

He also arranged for a business partner, Yip Yan Wong, a Singapore billionaire, to attend one of Mr. Clinton's Saturday radio addresses to the nation.

In July, Mr. Middleton twice accompanied one of the daughters of President Suharto of Indonesia to the White House. At one event, President Clinton was in attendance. Mr. Middleton is now trying to find investors for a power project in Indonesia in which Mr. Suharto's daughter has substantial interests.

## POLITICAL NOTES



Tony Dejak/The Associated Press

**SEASON'S GREETINGS — On the Clintons' Christmas card this year is an artist's rendering of the Green Room of the White House.**

### *Why Maine Is No. 1 in Voter Turnout*

AUGUSTA, Maine — Allowing voters to register on Election Day has helped make Maine's voter turnout the best in the nation, but some critics ask whether the end justifies the means.

Thousands of people register when they go to the polls to vote, and many town clerks and registrars say they have no way of verifying their credentials.

"There should be a cutoff period for when people can just walk in and register," said Ellen Edgerly, town clerk in the lakeside community of Belgrade, where about 100 of the 1,460 people voting in the presidential election Nov. 5 registered at the polls. "Otherwise, it's crazy. If I wanted to, I could drive around the state and vote all day long, as long as I didn't see anyone who knew me."

Maine, Alaska, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Wisconsin and Wyoming allow registration on Election Day. North Dakota has no voter registration. Since 1973, when Maine adopted Election Day enrollment, the state's ranking in terms of voter turnout has climbed from 21st in the nation to first. About 64 percent of the state's 934,000 registered voters cast ballots Nov. 5, compared with a national average of about 49 percent. *(NYT)*

### *Supreme Court Takes Up the Brady Law*

WASHINGTON — For seven years, a wheelchair-bound James S. Brady and his wife, Sarah, fought for passage of national legislation to regulate sales of handguns. They were unrelenting advocates, pitted against the lobbyists of the National Rifle Association.

Now, the most controversial gun-control bill of the era has reached the Supreme Court just as the justices are asking whether Congress is imposing too much of its will on local authorities. Oral arguments on the case are set for Tuesday.

"The American people won a great victory over the gun lobby two and a half years ago," Mr. Brady, who was wounded in the assassination attempt on President Ronald Reagan in 1981, said at a recent news conference. "I hope, and trust, that the high court will not mess with success." *(WP)*

### *Quote/Unquote:*

President Bill Clinton, urging Americans to convert the charity shown at Thanksgiving into a year-round community effort to move millions of people off the welfare rolls: "We must not pack our compassion back in the cupboard like fine china that gets used once a year." *(AP)*

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Basketball the Alaskan Way

It is not quite basketball as it is known in the lower states, but when students get together for high school games in Eskimo villages like Ambler, Alaska, the enthusiasm is warm enough to melt the ice.

The level of play can vary, partly because some of the small schools have trouble fielding enough boys or girls for a team — Ambler's total enrollment is around 25.

This year, writes Nick Jans in the Anchorage Daily News, the Ambler girls team has five members, and at times Coach Autumn Rue has had to play with four, or even three.

But like the fans, she is philosophical about it. Crowds cheer for both teams. When a girl has the ball stolen from her, instead of running back to play defense she covers her mouth and giggles, and the crowd, mostly of the Inupiaq tribe, joins in the laughter. Many of the supporters of both teams are related to each other.

Interest in the sport has become intense in recent years, making it as much a part of life in northwest Alaska as caribou hunting or gill-netting salmon.

In the roadless region, boys and girls teams have to use chartered planes to get to their games, sometimes flying hundreds of miles and landing on gravel airstrips in temperatures well below zero degrees Fahrenheit.

The cost to the school can be enormous. But no one complains. At season's end, the champions from the region fly to Anchorage, 600 miles away. They are among the state's best.

### Short Takes

**With U.S. businesses losing $3 billion a year** because of child care-related absences, some companies have responded with flexibility and ingenuity.

At Baxter International, which makes health-care products at its base in northern Illinois, parents are allowed to work from home or stagger their shifts; in addition, the company pays 75 percent of the costs of an emergency baby-sitting program that workers can call up to eight times a year.

Other companies, recognizing that 70 percent of working parents miss at least one day a year because of child-related problems, now offer on-site child care centers, subsidized rates at child-care chains, even summer camp programs for employees' children.

**Old tires have become a mountainous problem** for many states. In Kentucky, for example, there are 10 million old tires piled high in more than 185 tire dumps.

The rubber carcasses often harbor disease-carrying mosquitoes in such numbers that nearby residents have to bring their children into the house before dusk.

And if the tires catch fire, they emit clouds of toxic smoke.

Six years ago, Kentucky began levying a $1 fee on each new tire sold, to pay for recycling and the clean-up of tire dumps.

But several small companies, dubbing themselves recyclers to take advantage of the state funds, simply piled up the tires they were supposed to recycle, creating new dumps, reports The Courier-Journal of Louisville. The state is still looking for solutions.

**For the first time since the 1930s,** New York City plans to send some of its garbage to other cities and states. This is the first of several steps to halt the flow of refuse — 13,000 tons a day — to the landfill on Staten Island, the city's only repository for residential garbage since 1991, reports The New York Times.

Likely destinations are landfills in Ohio and Virginia. It is not clear yet how residents of those states will take to the importation of the Big Apple's refuse.

*International Herald Tribune*

# Koji Kobayashi, 89, Computer Visionary, Dies

*New York Times Service*

TOKYO — Koji Kobayashi, 89, an industrial visionary who built NEC Corp. into a leader in world electronics, died Saturday in a hospital here from internal bleeding.

Dr. Kobayashi served as president of NEC from 1964 until 1976 and then as chairman until 1988, overseeing the company's expansion from its initial business of telephone equipment into computers and chips.

Today, NEC is the largest supplier of personal computers in Japan and the second largest semiconductor manufacturer in the world, after Intel Corp.

Dr. Kobayashi is perhaps best known for coining NEC's watchword, "C & C," standing for computers and communication, a reference to his belief that the computer and telecommunications industries would merge.

After college, he joined what was then Nippon Electric Co. and was involved in designing and installing underground coaxial cable transmission systems. One of his first jobs was to install such a system to connect Japan to Manchuria, which it occupied in the 1930s.

### Away From Politics

- **A small explosive device** was found aboard an American aircraft carrier in San Diego and defused within hours, a U.S. Navy spokesman said. *(AFP)*
- **Three convicted murderers** have been scheduled for death on the same night, Jan. 8, in Little Rock, Arkansas, in what will be the second triple execution in the United States since capital punishment resumed 20 years ago. *(NYT)*
- **A mud slide poured over** an Oregon highway, carrying a car with a family inside into a nearby river. A woman and two children were missing and feared drowned. *(AP)*
- **A small jet nose-dived into** a two-story warehouse in Irvine, California, killing all three passengers and setting the building on fire. *(AP)*
- **One of two cars racing** each other along a California interstate highway smashed through the center divider and collided with an oncoming car, killing six people. *(AP)*

### Tiny Tim, 64, Tiptoed Through the Tulips

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Tiny Tim, 64, the scraggly haired singer with the falsetto warble and ukulele who crooned "Tiptoe Through the Tulips" into a 1960s counterculture classic, died Saturday, after apparent cardiac arrest.

Born Herbert Khaury, Tiny Tim built an unusual career as an entertainer on his single hit song, his stratospheric falsetto, an asexual and childlike stage persona, and an uncanny flair for self-promotion.

His 1969 marriage to Miss Vicki Budinger on Johnny Carson's "The Tonight Show" attracted a television audience of 40 million viewers. He managed to parlay his moment of fame into an enduring career of concerts, albums and appearances at festivals, fairs and nightclubs.

### Arch Patton, 88, Was Management Adviser

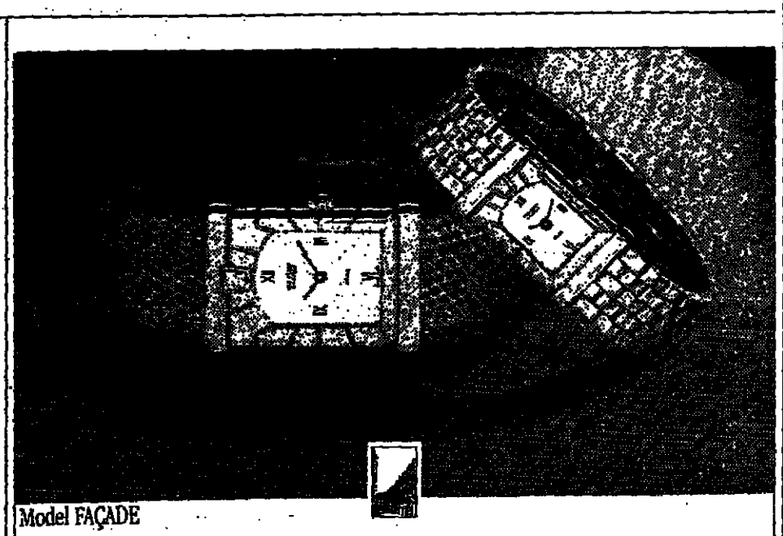
NEW YORK (NYT) — Arch Patton, 88, one of the best-known management consultants of the post-World War II era, died Nov. 23 in Bronxville, New York.

Mr. Patton, a retired director of McKinsey & Co., a management consulting firm, developed the first multi-industry survey of how top executives were compensated. Through his survey, which appeared annually in The Harvard Business Review for more than a decade after it was introduced in 1951, many executives learned for the first time how their compensation compared with that of colleagues.

Mr. Patton used the survey to help companies develop bonus plans and stock option programs to improve executive performance. He published a book on the subject, "Men, Money and Motivation," in 1961. Later, the compensation survey was increasingly criticized as a major contributor to skyrocketing executive pay.

**Meta Neumann,** 100, a neuropathologist and an expert on Alzheimer's disease, died Thursday in a hospital in suburban Washington, D.C., of congestive heart failure. In 1953, she wrote a study establishing that Alzheimer's disease is a metabolic disorder and that pre-senile dementia and senile dementia were part of the same disease.

**Danny Dare,** 91, a dancer and Hollywood choreographer who was blacklisted in the early 1950s and later became a friendly witness for the House Un-American Activities Committee, died Nov. 20 in Los Angeles. He was being treated for pneumonia.

Model FAÇADE

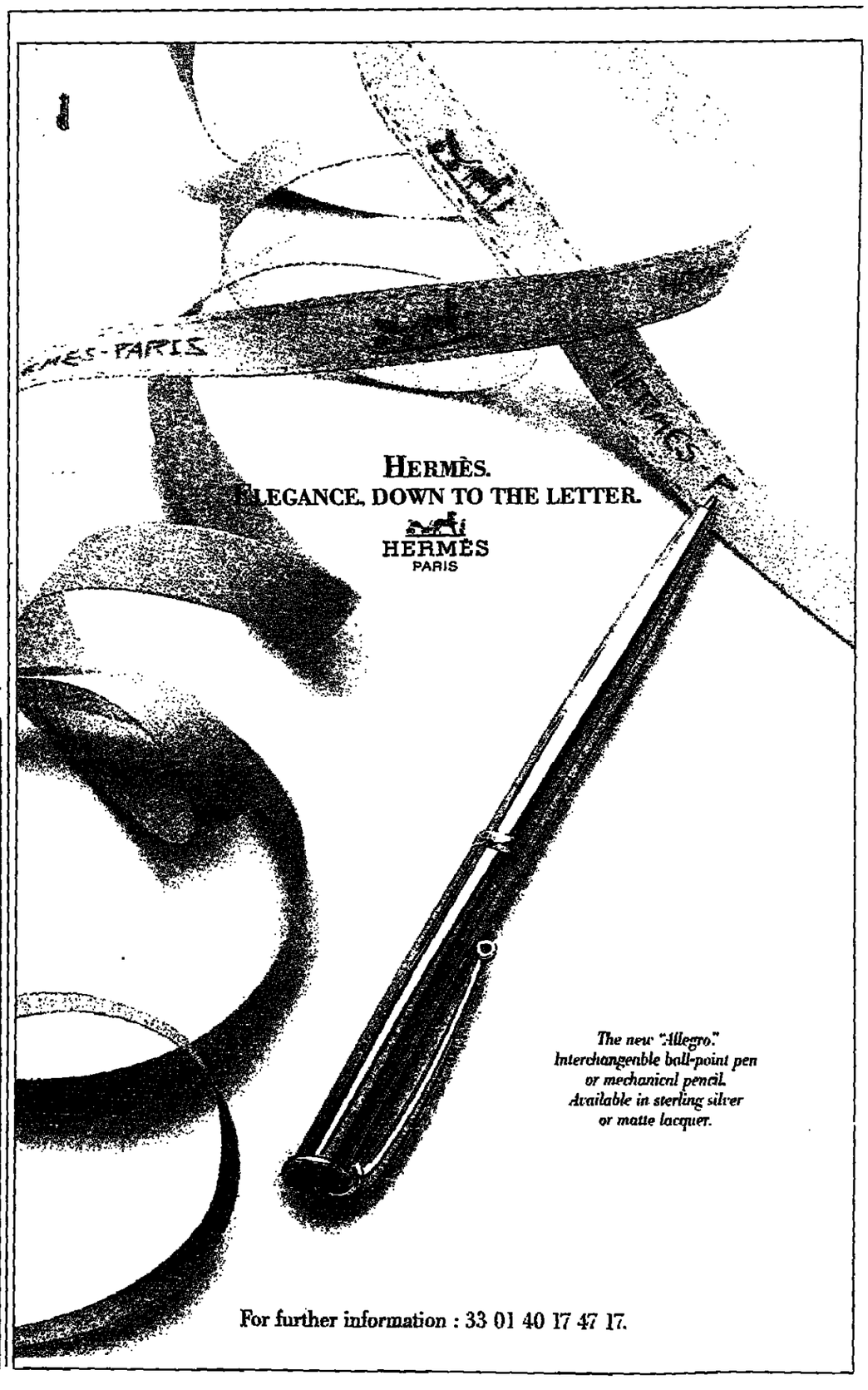
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## ASIA/PACIFIC



Saeed Khan/Agence France-Presse

President Jiang Zemin, left, being met at the Islamabad airport Sunday by President Farooq Leghari at the beginning of the Chinese leader's four-day visit to Pakistan.

# Jiang Backs Pakistan Aid

## *He Says China's Nuclear Help Will Continue*

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — President Jiang Zemin of China said here Sunday that his country would not stop helping Pakistan develop nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, despite U.S. and Indian concerns that Beijing has supplied nuclear technology that could be used for weapons.

Mr. Jiang discussed the issue with President Farooq Leghari of Pakistan after arriving for a four-day visit, a Chinese spokesman said.

"China and Pakistan enjoy good cooperation" in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, "and our cooperation in this regard will continue," Shen Guofang, a spokesman for China's Foreign Ministry, said Sunday.

Mr. Jiang earlier arrived to a warm welcome on the second leg of a regional tour, which analysts here said held out a hope of helping to ease tensions on the subcontinent.

U.S.-made F-16s of the Pakistani Air Force escorted Mr. Jiang's Boeing 747-400 plane as he flew in from India, Pakistan's arch-rival, where the two Asian giants signed an agreement aimed at reducing tensions along their Himalayan border.

Mr. Jiang is to hold trade talks with Pakistan, which has been accused by the United States of buying sensitive military and nuclear technology from Beijing.

China's suspected sale of nuclear technology to Pakistan has been seen as a threat to India and is a grave concern to the United States.

Washington threatened sanctions against China this year after it was reported that Beijing sold Pakistan ring magnets, used in the production of nuclear weapons.

Last year, too, Beijing was threatened with sanctions after reports surfaced that China sold Pakistan M-11 missiles capable of carrying a nuclear warhead.

India and Pakistan have fought three wars since independence from Britain in 1947, and Islamabad has leaned heavily on Chinese support.

New Delhi believes that includes supplies of missiles and nuclear technology, which Islamabad and Beijing deny. India, which denies having built atomic bombs despite setting off a nuclear explosion in 1974, has its own missile program.

Mr. Shen quoted Mr. Leghari as telling Mr. Jiang in their 90-minute meeting that Pakistan had no fears from the new warmth between Beijing and New Delhi.

He said the two sides had reached important common understanding in terms of political relations and also discussed ways to promote economic cooperation and trade.

"History has proven and will continue to prove that China and Pakistan are true friends in need who have stood together through thick and thin," Mr. Jiang said in a speech at a dinner given by Mr. Leghari.

Analysts in Pakistan, whose ties with Beijing have been close for 30 years, welcomed China's pact with India, saying good relations between them should benefit the whole region.

"It has been proved that China-Pakistan friendship not only conforms to the fundamental interests of the two countries and peoples, but also contributes to the maintenance of peace and stability of South Asia and Asia at large," Mr. Jiang said in a prepared arrival statement.

He leaves Wednesday for Nepal, the final stop on his regional tour. *(Reuters, AP)*

# Hanoi Reported to Raid Pagodas

*The Associated Press*

HANOI — A religious watchdog group said Sunday that security forces had arrested several prominent Buddhist monks and taken control of a 500-year-old pagoda the government considers a center for anti-Communist activities.

More than 200 Vietnamese security forces raided the Linh Mu pagoda, along the shores of the Perfume River in the central city of Hue, the International Buddhist Information Bureau said. The bureau, run by dissident Vietnamese Buddhists in France, is affiliated with the pagoda.

The pagoda was "totally surrounded" by police and fire engines, and two monks, Thich Hai Thinh and Thich Hai Chanh, were arrested during the Nov. 22 raid, the group said. Both men already had served time in Vietnamese jails for taking part in a 1993 march for religious freedoms.

The group also said the police had razed a pagoda near the resort town of Dalat, about 175 kilometers (110 miles) north of Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon. Thich Minh Dao, senior monk at Long Tho pagoda, was arrested Oct. 30, and 34 other monks and Buddhist nuns were evicted from the building before it was destroyed, the group said.

The reports could not be independently confirmed. Government officials were not available for comment. In the past, Hanoi has denied suppressing religious freedoms.

# *Perry in Tokyo to Finalize Okinawa Pact*

*Reuters*

TOKYO — Defense Secretary William Perry flew to Japan on Sunday to conclude an agreement on reducing the U.S. military presence on Okinawa.

Under the agreement, sought by both governments, the United States will return about 12,000 of the 58,000 acres (23,000 hectares) now used by the U.S. military on the Japanese island.

The agreement, including key changes in Marine Corps training and flight operations and reduction of aircraft noise, will be finalized Monday by Mr. Perry and Japanese officials, including Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda and Defense Minister Fumio Kyuma.

Mr. Perry, arriving from the United Arab Emirates, stressed that the accord would reduce the U.S. military intrusion into the lives of Okinawans. He added that at the same time it would not diminish U.S. security in either Okinawa or elsewhere in Japan, with no significant reduction of the 28,000 U.S. troops on the island.

## BRIEFLY ASIA

### *A Royal-Media Clash in Japan*

TOKYO — In an unusual public clash between Japan's imperial family and the media, the second son of Emperor Akihito has denounced as "baseless" a report alleging that he had a close relationship with a Thai woman.

Prince Akishino, who turned 31 on Saturday, raised eyebrows in April by skipping a royal banquet honoring President Bill Clinton to travel to Thailand.

The prince said a previous commitment to attend a Thai festival forced him to miss the banquet. But the gossipy weekly magazine Shukan Shincho claimed that the prince, who married in 1990, was on "intimate" terms with a Thai woman. *(AP)*

### *Burma Dissident Misses Meeting*

RANGOON — Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the Burmese opposition leader, failed to appear on Saturday to address about 800 of her supporters who waited for more than an hour outside barricades blocking access to her house.

Members of the National League for Democracy did not say why the Nobel Peace Prize laureate did not speak to her supporters, who dispersed peacefully.

On previous weekends, she would drive outside the barricades in her car to speak for about five minutes to supporters before asking them to return home. *(Reuters)*

### *China Warns Taiwan Reporters*

BEIJING — China issued on Sunday strict new regulations on Taiwan journalists covering news on the mainland, and warned of severe penalties for violators.

The regulations restrict Taiwanese reporters to one-month press passes and insist on objective reporting "without any twists and alteration of the facts."

The new rules become effective Jan. 1, 1997, the Xinhua press agency said. *(AFP)*

### *For the Record*

**Fierce fighting continued in northwest Afghanistan** on Sunday between the Taleban militia and opposition forces with no gains by either side, sources said. *(AFP)*

**At least three people were killed** and seven injured in Srinagar, Kashmir, on Sunday when paramilitary troops fired at suspected guerrillas who threw a grenade at them, police and witnesses said. *(Reuters)*

***India has signed a contract to buy up to 50 Russian*** Sukhoi SU-30 MK fighter jets in a deal worth more than $1 billion, Itar-Tass news agency said. *(Reuters)*

**Fire consumed at least 160 houses** in a slum in central Jakarta, leaving more than 1,000 people homeless, police said Saturday. No one was injured. *(AP)*


In this Tuesday's

Style



Hot Knits

A cool take on a chilly season

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# EUROPE



Radu Sigheti/Reuters

**TRANSYLVANIA VISIT — President Emil Constantinescu with Patriarch Teoctist, left, of the Orthodox Church, and Bishop Andrei of Alba Iulia, after observing the anniversary of Transylvania's reunification with Romania.**

## Q & A / Robert E. Hunter

# Future of a NATO in Transition

*As the North Atlantic Treaty Organization pursues its peace-enforcement operations in Bosnia and seeks to reshape its role in Europe, Robert E. Hunter, U.S. ambassador to NATO, spoke with the IHT's Joseph Fitchett about the alliance's agenda.*

**Q: After four years in your job, how do you assess the alliance's condition?**

A: When I arrived, I found the alliance drifting into irrelevancy because of the Bosnian conflict. It wasn't NATO's fault, but the perception was that NATO was failing because it wasn't halting a conflict threatening Europe and causing moral outrage.

Gradually, some of us — in this building and in capitals — were able to get NATO to tackle the challenge. NATO did it right, all square corners, and we've been blessed in having not a single combat fatality. But the political miracle was getting this alliance forged for a single, overwhelming challenge, to commit to managing a crisis which has scant strategic importance for many member states.

Once the alliance got all the major countries in Europe involved, including Russia, there was no place for mischief-makers to turn, and the NATO operation became politically invincible. Now people feel that NATO gives them a handle on the future, and that has made this building a vibrant place.

•

**Q: Some Europeans complain that the Clinton administration has been slow on occasion in setting policy.**

A: I just don't see that. Early on, President Bill Clinton concluded that the Cold War's end cleared the way for a larger European role in NATO, and his administration laid out a basic blueprint that the allies together have been chewing over and jointly developing for three years. At this very moment, NATO is completing work that would enable the Western European Union, a defense grouping in Europe, to undertake more ambitious military operations borrowing NATO or even U.S. equipment.

**Q: How much operational responsibility can Europeans enjoy in NATO?**

A: Plenty, if things are done right. So far, the WEU has come up with notional scenarios, and allied officers are producing plans that could be executed either by NATO or by the WEU — and we will have exercises simulating both options. This approach requires very detailed, very square-cornered arrangements.

For example, Turkey, which is not a full member of the WEU, wants advance assurances that it can take part in any WEU mission that draws on assets from NATO. If a proposed European mission raised last-minute doubts, it could cause a NATO member — Turkey or the United States or any other member — to use its veto. In practice, any big job is likely to need U.S. participation and therefore get done by NATO.

•

**Q: What about Russian concern over enlargement. Do you detect movement?**

A: We're on track for enlargement, but we're also trying to reach out to Russia and reassure it. For example, some Russians hint that enlargement includes a plan to move nuclear weapons eastward. It's not going to happen, but we need to show that in a way that reassures prospective new allies that NATO decided this on its own and not because Russia demanded it behind their backs. So, NATO should spell out clearly now that we have no intention of installing nuclear weapons in Central Europe.



**Ambassador Robert E. Hunter**

# U.S. Revokes Russian's Visa

By Vanora Bennett
*Los Angeles Times*

MOSCOW — The U.S. State Department has revoked the entry visa of the general director of the Radisson-Slavyanskaya Hotel in Moscow, less than a month after the shooting death here of an American businessman who had interests in the disputed hotel.

Richard Hoagland, spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, said the State Department decided Nov. 22 that the hotel executive, Umar Dzhabrailov, was in breach of a section of the U.S. Immigration and Nationality Act that prohibits the issue of a visa to "any alien who the consular officer or the attorney general knows or has reason to believe seeks to enter the United States to engage solely, principally or incidentally in unlawful activity."

No link was made between the visa ban and the contract-style slaying on Nov. 3 of Paul Tatum, who held a 40 percent stake in the four-star hotel through his Americom Business Centers. Mr. Tatum's killer has not been traced.

The Russian interior minister, Anatoli Kulikov, has said that one of the leads the police were following in Mr. Tatum's killing was a possible connection to a dispute over the ownership and management of the hotel.

Mr. Tatum had been involved in a long-running dispute with the Moscow city government and the Radisson chain, which were the majority partners in the joint venture.

Local administrators locked him out of the hotel for two weeks in 1994 and tried again to evict him early last year, prompting him to hire bodyguards and wear a bulletproof vest.

Mr. Dzhabrailov, the official representative of the Moscow City Property Committee on the board of the U.S.-Russian joint venture, was a key figure in the dispute.

A furious Mr. Dzhabrailov said Saturday that the U.S. decision was unjustified, "just based on some rumors or nightmare scenario," and that it restricted his human rights as well as those of Americans who wanted to meet him on their home territory.

"I never expected in my life that sweet-dream America could treat people in this way," he said in a telephone interview.

# Dispute Over NATO Clouds Summit

*Reuters*

LISBON — A European security summit meeting hoping to lay the foundations of peace for the 21st century opens Monday, but with another dispute looming between Russia and the West over the expansion of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Leaders from the 54-nation Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe will approve plans for shoring up peace in Bosnia, set a new course for arms control and discuss problems such as the crisis in Belarus at the two-day meeting.

Russia's prime minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin, was expected to underline Moscow's opposition to plans for the NATO alliance to take in new members from Eastern Europe — an issue that has already disrupted efforts to build a new age of cooperation in the post-Cold War world.

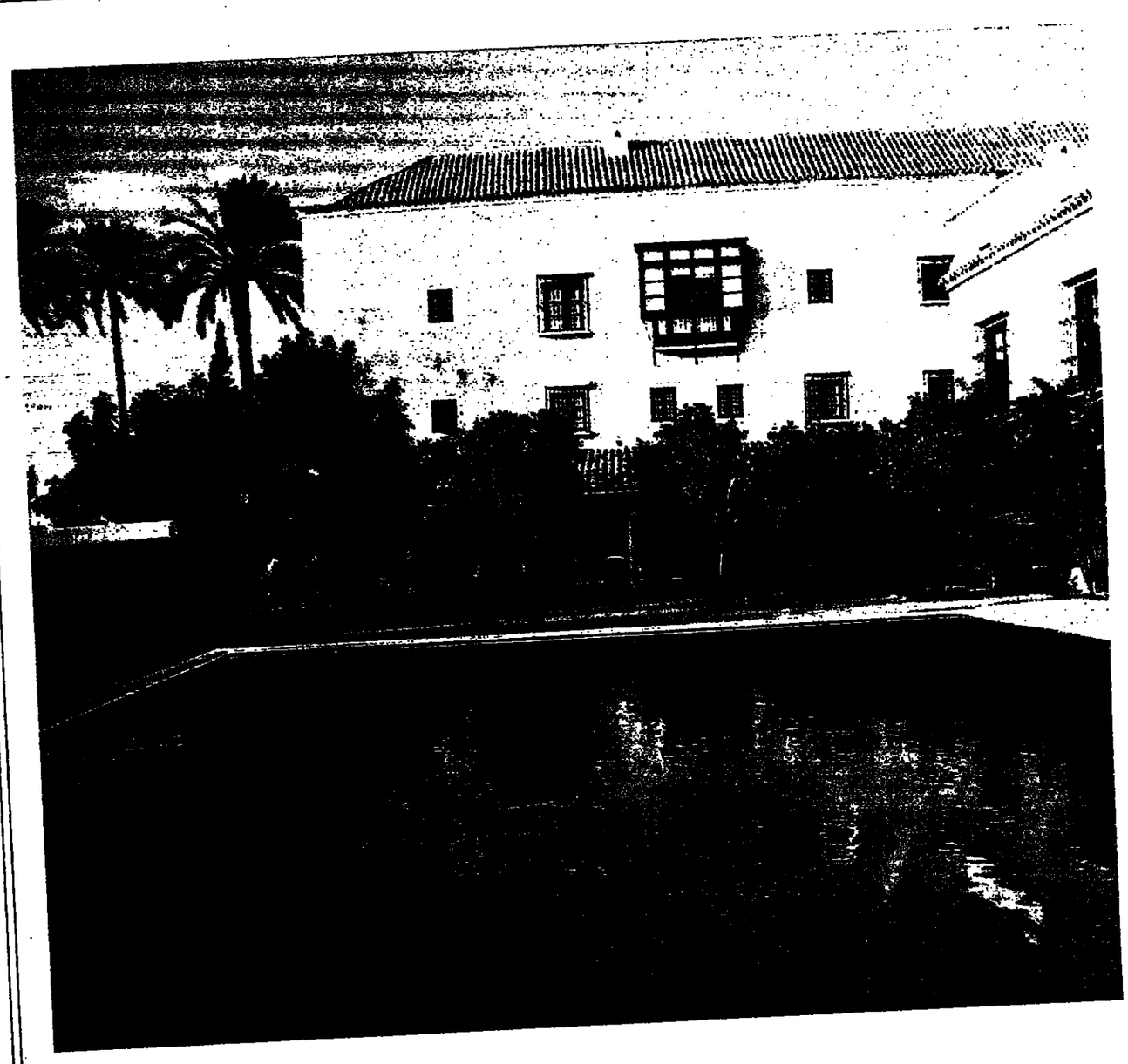
"We are categorically against the expansion of NATO to the East," Mr. Chernomyrdin said as he left Moscow for Lisbon.

President Boris Yeltsin, recovering from heart surgery, is not coming to the meeting and has sent Mr. Chernomyrdin instead.

Mr. Yeltsin took a tough line against NATO last week, saying that expanding the alliance would lead to "new divisions in Europe."

Russia says it would be isolated and threatened if countries like Poland and Hungary were to join the alliance.

Russia wants to create a pan-European security system that is free of blocs and divisions, guarantees equal security to all participants and controls arms levels on the Continent.



## BRIEFLY EUROPE

### German Greens Elect A New Co-Leader

SUHL, Germany — The opposition Green Party ended a three-day convention on Sunday, buoyed by its choice of a new co-leader for its next general election campaign with the aim of ousting Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The Greens, who have grown from the anti-war movement and student demonstrations of the 1960s and 1970s to become the third political force in Germany, hope to form a coalition with the main opposition Social Democrats after the vote in 1998.

The party elected Gunda Roestel, 34, for a two-year term in the leadership post it reserves for a female candidate.

Opinion polls show the Greens attracting about 12 percent of the national vote and indicate that if they maintain current levels of support together with the Social Democratic Party, they could topple Mr. Kohl's center-right coalition. *(Reuters)*

### A French Vote for Women

PARIS — Trying to profit from perceived chauvinism by the governing Gaullists, the Socialist Party said that at least 30 percent of its candidates in 1998 for the French Parliament will be women.

The Socialist National Council voted to approve the plan of the Socialist Party leader, Lionel Jospin, to field at least 167 female candidates for the 555 seats in the National Assembly.

"I'm very happy for this advance for the democratic life, for the women in this country and for the Socialist Party," Mr. Jospin said Saturday after the vote. "It's a more equal representation of the population."

Women play a disproportionately small role in French political life, a fact that was highlighted when Prime Minister Alain Juppe cut the female membership in his cabinet from 32 to 4 just over a year ago.

The National Assembly currently has only 35 female members, or 6 percent of its deputies. *(AP)*

### Anglican to Visit Pope

LONDON — The Archbishop of Canterbury will visit Pope John Paul II on Tuesday for the first time, keeping alive a difficult Anglican-Catholic dialogue despite formidable differences on issues such as women priests and papal authority.

The official three-day visit by Archbishop George Carey, head of the Anglican Church, is expected to be much more low-key than an unofficial meeting with the Pope in 1992, which was clouded by the archbishop's direct challenge of the ban on contraceptives by the Roman Catholic Church.

Referring to the meeting this week, a Vatican source in Rome said: "Both sides have stood their ground on women priests and other issues, so I don't expect any fireworks. But the visit is important as a symbol that the dialogue is continuing despite difficulties." *(Reuters)*

### Chernobyl Reactor Closes

MOSCOW — Reactor No. 1 at the Chernobyl nuclear power plant, the site of the world's worst atomic disaster a decade ago, has been shut down, the Itar-Tass press agency reported.

Officials said earlier that the reactor was being closed to allow maintenance and repair work. In the past, however, President Leonid Kuchma of Ukraine has said that once the reactor was shut down, it would not be activated again.

The reactor was shut down late Saturday. Ukrainian authorities have promised to close the entire Chernobyl plant by 2000. *(AFP)*

### The EU This Week:

*International Herald Tribune*

*Significant events in the European Union this week:*

• EU finance ministers meet in Brussels on Monday in an attempt to agree on a stability pact to enforce budget discipline in monetary union, the last main outstanding issue in the preparations for a single currency.

• Separately, finance ministers and social affairs ministers, also meeting in Brussels on Monday, were expected to agree on a report on the success of national employment measures.

• Foreign ministers meet in Brussels on Friday to review the first draft of changes to the union's governing treaties, which will form the basis for the remainder of negotiations that are expected to conclude in June 1997. The treaty draft will be discussed at the summit meeting of EU leaders in Dublin on Dec. 13-14.

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ESPAÑA

## INTERNATIONAL

# Some in Gulf Urge Peace With Iraq

By John Lancaster
*Washington Post Service*

CAIRO — Iraq's acceptance last week of a United Nations plan to permit limited oil sales for humanitarian purposes has fueled a simmering debate among moderate Arab governments over the wisdom of a once unthinkable prospect: the rehabilitation of President Saddam Hussein.

While there is no love lost between Mr. Saddam and most Arab leaders, officials in several Gulf countries, and to some extent Egypt and Jordan, have begun to call for an end to the crippling international trade sanctions imposed on Iraq after its 1990 invasion of Kuwait.

These officials contend that the sanctions are punishing the Iraqi people, not the government, are threatening Iraq's territorial integrity and are providing an opportunity for another hostile country, Iran, to establish itself as the dominant military power in the Gulf region.

The United Arab Emirates has launched a highly public campaign to persuade its neighbors that the time has come to normalize diplomatic and economic ties with Iraq. It has hinted that it is prepared to do so on its own if necessary.

In Egypt, meanwhile, officials have accused Washington of delaying for political reasons the oil-for-food deal, which will permit Iraq to sell under United Nations supervision $2 billion worth of oil over six months to pay for food and medicine. Egypt also was reported to be trying to broker a reconciliation between Iraq and Kuwait by arranging a meeting between their parliamentary speakers.

The United States contends that any talk of removing the trade sanctions is premature, given unanswered questions about the UN effort to make sure Iraq has no nuclear, biological or chemical weapons programs. That view is shared by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait; both assert that Mr. Saddam will pose a grave threat to the region until he is removed from power.

Mr. Saddam has profited from several recent developments. The first was the return of Iraqi troops to northern Iraq's Kurdish region in early September. That provided a foothold for renewed government authority in the rebellious area and exposed strains in the anti-Iraq coalition that drove Mr. Saddam's forces from Kuwait in the 1991 Gulf War.

Then there was his decision late last month to accept the UN oil-for-food plan, a move analysts said could free additional resources for the Iraqi military.

These developments have occurred against a backdrop of growing anger among ordinary Arabs over the trade sanctions and the role of the United States in prolonging them. The view is that the sanctions unfairly punish the Iraqi people for the sins of their leader while doing nothing to weaken Mr. Saddam's grip on power.

For several years, Egypt and the United Arab Emirates in particular have been urging Mr. Saddam to comply with UN weapons inspections while holding out the carrot of reconciliation. The United Arab Emirates president, Zayed ibn Sultan an Nahayan, recently called for resumption of full relations even before certification of Iraqi's compliance.

The United Arab Emirates is expected to raise the normalization issue at this month's annual summit meeting of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council. But Sheikh Zayed's proposal already has encountered stiff resistance from the Kuwaiti prime minister, Sheikh Saad al Abdullah as Salim as Sabah.



Karim Sahib/Agence France-Presse

**Iraqis carrying portraits of President Saddam Hussein in Baghdad after the acceptance of the United Nations conditions for the oil-for-food arrangement.**

# U.S. Stealth Planes to Stay in Kuwait

*Washington Post Service*

KUWAIT — Radar-evading F-117 Stealth fighter-bombers sent to Kuwait in September when Iraq was threatening U.S. warplanes will remain here indefinitely as a warning to Baghdad, Defense Secretary William Perry has announced. But 4,200 U.S. ground troops are to be withdrawn as scheduled next month.

The United States also plans to bring home in December a squadron of F-16 jet fighters positioned in Bahrain when the threat of a new confrontation with Iraq appeared to be mounting, defense officials said.

The combination of moves reflected a judgment by the Pentagon that tensions in the Gulf region have eased enough to lighten reinforcements sent originally in preparation for an air strike on Iraqi targets. A second aircraft carrier and several B-52 bombers, which also had been poised to attack in September, were withdrawn earlier.

But the presence in the Gulf of U.S. air and naval forces will remain formidable, Mr. Perry stressed, and army troops are scheduled to return to Kuwait in February for another — though smaller — round of maneuvers.

At the time the extra forces were dispatched, Iraqi forces shot some missiles at U.S. aircraft to protest extension of a ban on flights by Iraqi military aircraft over southern Iraq. The United States had extended the southern "no-fly" zone to the outskirts of Baghdad in response to an Iraqi Army move into northern Iraq's Kurdish territory.

## LANGUAGE

# Quick Now, the Plural of Peccadillo?

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — We all know how the word *peccadillo* is now often used: as a minimization, or dismissal as insignificant, of a brief, secret extramarital affair by a politician. In the synonymy of political sin, it is more than an *indiscretion* and much less than a *zipper problem*. And yet all our major dictionaries shy from this current meaning, preferring the more general "trivial offense," "trifling fault," or "minor sin."

Lo — there is the word in the new, third edition of Fowler's Modern English Usage, revised by Robert W. Burchfield, the man who edited the four-volume supplement to the first edition of the Oxford English Dictionary.

But the entry on *peccadillo* concerns itself not with the gradations of playing around, but with a deeper question that all of us in the language dodge have been pondering: how do you spell the plural of *peccadillo*?

"At one time or another, we are all in difficulties," writes Burchfield, "with the plural of words which in the singular end in *-o*." Short words like *no* and the verb *go* take the *e*, as *noes* and *goes*. "Polysyllabic words tend to have *-os*," the newest edition observes, adding *punchinellos* to the earlier editions' *archipelagos* (although Webster's New World Dictionary prefers *archipelagoes*), *armadillos*, *generalissimos*, and *manifestos*.

Thus, while many dictionaries fudge the plural of *peccadillo*, giving both ways, Fowler's usage bible takes a stand: its preferred spelling, confirmed by Burchfield, is *peccadillos*, not *peccadilloes*.

What about *potato*, which drew so much attention to Dan Quayle? "Completely naturalized English words," according to Fowler's, get the *e:* therefore, *potatoes*, *tomatoes*, *vetoes*, *heroes*. But "curtailed words," usually made by dropping the last syllable, get no *e* in the plural: *memos*, *photos*, *rhinos*, and — better get this right — *typos*. Same with alien-looking words: *fandangos*, *mikados*, *placebos*, *weirdos*.

□

This brings us to "hard words" like *tergiversation* (from the Latin words for "turning back," now meaning "equivocation, weaseling," a useful political term). Burchfield, like Fowler, studs his work with short essays like the one on "hard words," taken from the title of the first English dictionary, by Robert Cawdrey, in 1604. (Think of that — Shakespeare had no dictionary to turn to.)

To someone who asked, "Why does Anita Brookner use hard words like *rebarbative* and *nugatory*?" Burchfield responds: "One possible answer is that the famous novelist does not regard them as 'hard.'" That's his style — he replaces Fowler's "long" with "polysyllabic" — but he chooses a position somewhat short of the writers who enjoy using hard words. (O.K. — *nugatory* means "trifling" or "inoperative," and *rebarbative* is "repellent, irritating," presumably coined by a woman whose lover had a scratchy beard.)

*And then, what about Dan Quayle's famous potato? To E or Not to E? Do Not Err.*

□

As a service to headline writers in the year to come, here are some uses of the name of the independent counsel Kenneth Starr. Readers have already been blessed with *Starr Chamber*, a Washington Post coinage (based on the inquisitorial English court with stars on its ceiling, known for its secrecy), a wordplay praised in this space under the title *Starr Quality*.

Last month, Time magazine headed an article about Whitewater investigators *Starr Power*, and The Wall Street Journal editorialized about the possibility of a *confrontation* between the President and the independent counsel under the heading of *Starr Wars*.

For an article on a person indicted by the independent counsel's grand jury (note that the jury, not the counsel, does the indicting, and the indictment is always handed up, not down), a probable headline will be *Starr Struck*. Speculation about possible prosecution will be *Starr Gazing*.

As all Washington becomes known as *Starrdom*, the decimated White House staff will be said to be *Starr-studded*, as bemused readers become *Starry-eyed*. A *Starr-shaped* probe may cause the president to rerun the "Saturday Night Massacre," in which a *Starr-crossed* Clinton orders his firing, a dire eventuality headline writers anticipate will be dubbed the *Starry Night* (after a painting by Vincent van Gogh).

A courthouse pennant held aloft for photographers by the independent counsel will be the *Starr Spangled Banner*.

After his self-imposed silence ends, *Super-Starr* will be known to literary agents as the *Starr of stage, screen and television* — unless, of course, he fails to uncover scandal, in which case he will be characterized as *falling Starr*, his investigation mere *Starrdust*.

Will a review of his prosecutorial methods be called the *Starr system*? If so, I can guarantee one of its authors will be *Starr Sapphire*.

*New York Times Service*

## BOOKS

### THE INVISIBLES: A Tale of the Eunuchs of India

*By Zia Jaffrey. Illustrated. 293 pages. $24. Pantheon.*

Reviewed by
Richard Bernstein

THE idea lurking behind Zia Jaffrey's suggestive title "The Invisibles" is that within the exotic folds of India, a secret world descended from the days of palaces and harems survives in ghostly form.

That idea, moreover, is true, even though by the evidence of Jaffrey's account, the eunuchs of India, estimated to number anywhere from 50,000 to one million, are not exactly invisible. They show up in cities across the subcontinent on the occasion of births and weddings, where they sing and dance and are paid by the celebrants. But they still constitute a shadowy subculture echoing cruel and ancient sexual practices, which Jaffrey does a fine job of exploring.

The author, a writer of both fiction and nonfiction who lives in New York, spent part of her childhood in India. Her story, saturated in a powerful sense of otherness, opens in New Delhi, where she has gone for a family wedding. It is there that "the men dressed as women appear, past the drivers, through the other gate, the one reserved for 'the help.'" Jaffrey continues: "They huddle in tattered saris and belt out one dissonant note after another, one on tambourine, another on drum. They are old, as old as stones, and not pretty."

They are the hijras, the eunuchs, and Jaffrey is amazed that nobody else seems to be amazed that here at the end of the 20th century, eunuchs still exist. Finding out about them, discovering their shadow world, reaches the level of obsession for the author, who describes herself as a "hybrid," an American but also a part of India.

Jaffrey talks, reads, and travels, doing the work of amateur reporter, amateur anthropologist, amateur sleuth. She does not digest her research to present a systematic portrait of the eunuchs but instead takes us along on her journey of discovery, disclosing the confusingly contradictory pieces of information she receives, the obstacles she encounters, the questions that are raised and that remain unanswered. "I was a traveler, now, in the ocean of story, at the mercy of what the sea turned up," she writes at one point, and the same might be said of her readers.

"The Invisibles," in this sense, is not so much the story of the eunuchs as the story of somebody seeking to tell their story. Jaffrey doesn't so much observe the eunuchs' lives as she talks to people about them. Her conversations include several pivotal ones with some eunuchs she meets in the city of Hyderabad, but, again, these encounters are interviews, not a lived experience.

In the end, Jaffrey's persistence and the reader's patience are rewarded. "The Invisibles" comes through as a sensitive, intelligent, affecting portrait of a group of people who are indeed anachronisms. They are holdovers from what most of us assumed was a distant and disappeared past, yet they emerge in Jaffrey's book with a touching concreteness and dignity as they struggle against misfortune and intolerance.

Jaffrey is a sympathetic but hardheaded observer, not just of her subject but, sometimes more interestingly, of herself as well. She is the young woman in jeans responding to the remarkable pageant of India. When they learn that she wants to study the eunuchs, Jaffrey's relatives urge her to be curious about something else, not the weird, fantastical fakir-and-snake-charmer India that Westerners love to find amazing.

"But I was drawn to them, to their anachronism," Jaffrey says of the eunuchs.

She probes and persists in her interviews, sometimes pushing her reluctant subjects to the point of revolt. But one mark of her own sensibility as a writer is her sense of when it is not really necessary to know any more.

*Richard Bernstein is on the staff of The New York Times.*

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

SOME world famous players were among the winners in the Open Board-a-Match Team Championship at the American Contract Bridge League's Fall Nationals in San Francisco. Zia Mahmood, Michael Rosenberg, Peter Weichsel and Robert Levin scored 39.06 boards to take the title, together with Robert Baldwin.

The Women's Board-a-Match Team title went to a little-known Californian foursome.

The standings were: 1st, Sherie Greenberg, Jyme Schmieder, Frances Dickman and Diane Shannon, 35.73; 2d, Sue Picus, Joann Glasson, Jo Ann Sprung and Joanna Stansby, 35.55; 3d, Laurie Vogel, Gail Greenberg, Jillian Blanchard and Rozanne Pollack, 35.5.

On the diagramed deal, Mrs. Glasson arrived in game after her partner had used a Smolen rebid of three hearts. This showed four hearts and five spades, making South, unfortunately, declarer in four spades. West, quietly confident, led a club and East took two tricks in that suit. She then shifted to a diamond, which proved fatal to the defense.

NORTH
♠ K J 8 7 5
♡ Q 8 4 2
◇ 9 6
♣ K 6

WEST (D)
♠ A 10 8 4 3
♡ K 10
◇ 10 4 2
♣ 7 3 2

EAST
♠ —
♡ J 7 6 5 3
◇ 8 7 3
♣ A Q 10 9 8

SOUTH
♠ Q 6 2
♡ A 9
◇ A K Q J 5
♣ J 5 4

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

| West | North | East | South |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pass | Pass | Pass | 1 N.T. |
| Pass | 2 ♣ | Dbl. | 2 ◇ |
| Pass | 3 ♡ | Pass | 4 ♠ |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | |

West led the club two.

South won and led to the spade jack, uncovering the bad split. She took two more diamond winners and the club jack, after which another diamond winner was ruffed and overruffed. A trump was led to the queen, and West won with the ace in this position:

NORTH
♠ K 9
♡ Q 8
◇ —
♣ —

WEST
♠ 10 8
♡ K 10
◇ —
♣ —

EAST
♠ —
♡ J 7 6
◇ —
♣ 10

SOUTH
♠ 6
♡ A 9
◇ 5
♣ —

West was helpless. Her trumps were doomed whatever she did, and the contract succeeded.

In the replay West doubled, and East made the decisive shift to a heart at the third trick, beating the contract.

## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**

1 Came apart at the seams
5 Ann —, Mich.
10 Without
14 Mimics
15 Actress Rigg
16 Show appreciation at a concert
17 Complimentary close
19 — mater
20 Smeltery input
21 Old-fashioned poems
22 More sedate
24 Muffin ingredient
26 Shrewd
27 German spa
28 Deli side order
31 Spanish houses
34 Singer Crystal
35 Flamenco exclamation
36 Desertlike
37 Brooklyn's — Island
38 Czar before Feodor I
39 Ballpoint, e.g.
40 University of Florida footballer
41 —-Litovsk (1918 treaty site)
42 Quit for the day
44 Pod occupant
45 Ice skating figure
46 With 43-Down, a complimentary close
50 Old Iran
52 — Lee cakes
53 Madhouse, so to speak
54 Guinness and others
55 Complimentary close
58 Madden
59 Formal goodbye
60 Kind of hygiene
61 Lock openers
62 "You've got the wrong guy!"
63 Nota —

**DOWN**

1 Forbidden
2 Soap —
3 Change, as a clock
4 Superlative suffix
5 Sneaker brand
6 Out of bed
7 "A Christmas Carol" cries
8 Singleton
9 Mischievous
10 Musical ladders
11 Complimentary close
12 Dub
13 Box, but not seriously
18 Ordinary bait
23 James who wrote "A Death in the Family"
25 Necklace ornament
26 More coquettish
28 Church law
29 Despondent comment
30 Traveled
31 Andy of the funnies
32 Region
33 Complimentary close
34 "I have the answer!"
37 Native of old China
38 Seniors' nest eggs, for short
40 1958 movie musical
41 Sired, in biblical times
43 See 46-Across
44 Chase
46 Sheik's bevy
47 Sky-blue
48 Fastballer Ryan
49 Holmes's creator
50 Place the car
51 "Night" author Wiesel
52 Diamonds or spades
56 Prefix with meter
57 — blind

**Solution to Puzzle of Nov. 29**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| F | A | C | E | | L | O | D | G | E | | N | O | S | H |
| A | T | O | P | | A | P | I | A | N | | O | S | T | E |
| H | O | S | O | | M | E | A | N | T | | M | A | R | I |
| D | I | S | C | H | A | R | G | E | | C | I | G | A | R |
| | | H | A | S | A | Z | F | O | R | N | E | W | S | |
| P | A | L | S | Y | | | | R | E | A | | | | |
| O | R | O | | B | A | R | T | L | E | T | T | P | Y | |
| P | O | K | E | | E | R | N | I | E | | E | R | I | N |
| S | W | I | T | N | E | S | S | E | S | | | O | L | E |
| | | H | I | C | | | | | A | B | N | E | R | |
| J | O | H | N | P | H | I | S | O | U | S | A | | | |
| A | N | A | I | S | | S | T | U | N | S | A | I | L | S |
| P | E | R | C | | S | L | I | T | S | | B | A | I | T |
| A | N | T | A | | S | A | C | R | E | | A | G | E | E |
| N | O | E | L | | E | S | K | E | R | | A | O | U | T |




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Puzzle by David Levinson Wilk

هكذا من الأصل

## INTERNATIONAL




Issouf Sanogo/Agence France-Presse

**AIDS AWARENESS — About 2,000 marchers organized by a women's association in Ivory Coast's capital, Abidjan, carrying banners Sunday, World AIDS Day, urging solidarity in the fight against the disease.**

# A Limited Plan for Zaire Refugees

By Lynne Duke
*Washington Post Service*

SAKE, Zaire — On the rocky road out of the mountains of eastern Zaire, an old man and his walking stick inched forward. A huge parcel of firewood was balanced on his head. A plastic jug hung from his belt. An old beer bottle for storing water tugged on the pocket of his ragged suit coat.

For warmth, he wore three shirts. After five weeks on foot in the forest, the 80-year-old Rwandan refugee, Enok Mihigo, described himself as "totally defeated."

"I want to go and die at home," he said.

Refugees gathering here where the mountains meet Lake Kivu shouted out desperate reports of malaria, diarrhea and hunger. "She will give birth any time on the road!" a father of four said of his pregnant wife.

"All the children are sick!" another man cried.

These refugees represent the visible presence of still-hidden hordes of Rwandans who remained marooned in the mountains around here as foreign nations cobbled together yet another plan to find the scattered refugees and provide protection for humanitarian agencies that want to feed them and help them return home.

The plan was announced over the weekend in the Rwandan capital, Kigali, by Lieutenant General Maurice Baril of Canada and approved by diplomats in Ottawa.

It authorized the establishment of an international headquarters in Uganda and the start of reconnaissance flights over areas of eastern Zaire where Rwandan refugees are believed to be.

It also gave General Baril, the leader of the international intervention force, authority to airdrop food into the densely forested and mountainous terrain and to send reconnaissance teams into Zaire on foot. Soldiers could also be dispatched to escort relief workers into the region.

The plan, a far cry from the 10,000-member task force that Canada proposed three weeks ago, could be put into effect within a few days.

The mission has been in limbo since hundreds of thousands of the more than 1 million Rwandan Hutu refugees who fled to Zaire in 1994 began returning home.

After two years in camps dominated by armed militiamen and former soldiers — many of whom orchestrated the slaughter of a half-million Tutsis and moderate Hutus in 1994 — the Rwandans were scattered by fighting in the area in late October. With the Hutu militias' grip largely broken, about 600,000 of the refugees have returned to Rwanda, which is now ruled by a Tutsi-led government.

Most of those who returned surged over the border in a matter of three days, beginning Nov. 15. The flow then diminished to a trickle but has intensified in the last week to a stream of 7,000 to 11,000 a day.

Unlike the earlier exodus, when refugees walked all the way to the border and beyond, people are now are emerging from the mountains here at Sake, about 18 miles west of the border, where they are loaded onto trucks and driven to the border town of Goma.

With thousands of the refugees streaming home and the number remaining in Rwanda still uncertain, the scope of the rescue mission has been in flux.

Aid groups have continued to argue that military assistance is needed to safeguard the delivery of aid to the remaining refugees. But the nations willing to send troops — including the United States — have scaled back their contributions, and on Saturday they concluded that General Baril's operation should for now limit itself to reconnaissance and, if necessary, airdrops of food.

Here in Sake, the negotiations among foreign countries are unknown to the gathering refugees. But to some, the effects seem clear.

"Foreigners have not helped us a bit! Not a bit!" an elderly man said. "You people come here and pick up news and let us die."

Contributing nations have been clear about the reasons for their caution: Not only is the number of refugees in Zaire uncertain, but the injection of reconnaissance and other military teams into this region, even on the limited basis allowed to General Baril under Saturday's agreement, could be fraught with danger.

The fighting that forced the refugees from their camps continues. It pits a largely Zairian Tutsi rebel force against the Zairian army and the Hutu militias that ruled the refugee camps.

The rebels control much of the area where the remaining refugees are thought to be.

"If you are talking real reconnaissance, you will at some point start running into these guys," said Ray Wilkinson, spokesman for the UN refugee agency.

# HAIDER: *Austrian Rightist Rides Nationalist Wave Even as He Leavens Message*

Continued from Page 1

hatemonger who has tried to obscure his xenophobic message to exploit voter insecurities about global markets and the impact of Austria's membership in the European Union.

"I am very disturbed by this revival of nationalist sentiment," Mr. Vranitzky said. "Haider is playing to voter fears, whether it is about immigrants or about the public spending cuts required to join a single European currency. These fears may help the far right in the short term, but it is wishful thinking for anybody to believe that Haider has any easy solutions."

Like other populist crusaders, Mr. Haider may owe much of his success to the medium rather than the message. His rugged good looks seem tailored for television, as he juxtaposes his calls for a crackdown on immigrants with images of a vigorous athlete who enjoys fencing, rock climbing and bungee jumping.

Mr. Haider denies that he is a postmodern fascist, but his ancestry would seem compatible. His father joined the Hitler Youth and signed up with Nazi storm troopers even before Austria was annexed by Germany in 1938. His mother was a member of the Nazi "League of German Maidens."

Five years ago, Mr. Haider's political career was nearly ruined when he was forced to resign as governor of Carinthia, a province near the Slovenian border, after he publicly praised the Third Reich's "orderly employment program." He says his remarks were taken out of context but still defends Hitler's work program as having had positive effects.

Since then, he has tried to soften his extreme-right rhetoric. He disavows any plans for wholesale expulsions and stresses that he only wants to throw out illegal aliens and toughen citizenship laws. He also says that Turks and other immigrants from Islamic nations are welcome to stay if they adapt to Western secular traditions.

"The French government has embraced strict immigration controls, and the United States has erected fences to keep out illegal immigrants from Mexico," he said, "but nobody talks about Nazi policies being adopted in those countries."

"It is only reasonable that a small nation in the middle of Europe should consider protecting jobs, housing and schools for its own citizens first," he added.

In a bid to recruit votes from the center, Mr. Haider has shifted his campaigning away from the immigration issue and toward dissatisfaction with the terms of Austria's membership in the European Union. He says the government bungled negotiations, winding up with a deal under which Vienna pays the EU $1.5 billion a year while wealthier nations like Luxembourg and Denmark net money from it.

Mr. Haider's latest attempt to woo voters has focused on Austria's stifling bureaucracy and the need to sweep away decades of regulation.

"More tax cuts, less government," he said. "It's a good program. It was successful for Ronald Reagan, and I think it can work here."

Mr. Vranitzky and other critics say Mr. Haider's xenophobic colors show when he proselytizes to blue-collar workers or delivers anti-immigrant diatribes in the Austrian hinterland, where foreigners make easy targets as scapegoats for economic troubles.

"Many people here do not realize how good their lives are in comparison with other places," the chancellor said, adding:

"If Haider made a good score in the last elections, it's because we forgot what he knows all too well — that above all, politics is the art of communication."

# ASEAN: *Burma's Bid*

Continued from Page 1

Jakarta summit but avoided speaking to the media.

Analysts said ASEAN leaders still appeared to differ on the issue of when Burma should join the group.

They said Malaysia and Indonesia wanted to grant full membership to Burma, Laos and Cambodia by the time if the 30th anniversary meeting.

"The Myanmar of today is not the Myanmar of many years ago," said Mahathir bin Mohamad, the Malaysian prime minister, referring to the opening of the country to foreign trade, investment and other contacts — a policy that ASEAN calls "constructive engagement."

He added that if anyone said such engagement had not had a constructive effect, "they must be thoroughly blind."

But analysts said the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore preferred a more flexible approach to Burmese membership, which could involve a delay that would be justified on economic grounds.

On another human-rights issue, East Timor, ASEAN leaders closed ranks around Indonesia.

In a reference to Portugal, they noted with "increasing concern" the efforts of "one member of the EU to introduce extraneous issues such as the question of East Timor in the economic cooperation and interaction between ASEAN and the EU."

Indonesia invaded East Timor, a former Portuguese colony, in 1975 and annexed it a year later. The annexation was not recognized by the UN. Portugal is one of the leading critics of Indonesia's human-rights record in the territory and says East Timor must be allowed self-determination.

Mr. Alatas said Portugal was making the resolution of the East Timor issue a condition for cooperation between ASEAN and the European Union.

# *Zaire Recalls Envoy*

*New York Times Service*

PARIS — Zaire recalled its ambassador to France on Sunday after thousands of people in the southern French city of Menton demanded that his diplomatic immunity be lifted so that he could be charged with the deaths of two schoolboys in a crosswalk accident.

The envoy, Ramazani Baya, hit the boys on Nov. 23 while driving his car to an appointment with President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, who is recuperating from cancer treatments in a seaside villa near Menton.

Raphael Lenoir, 13, was killed instantly, and Ronald Lehartel, 12, succumbed of severe head injuries on Saturday. The ambassador told the police that he had not seen the boys in the crosswalk and sent a letter of remorse to their families. The police said he was going 100 kilometers per hour in a 30-kilometer-per-hour zone on the two-lane road and was passing another car at the crosswalk.

The accident provoked a mass outpouring of grief and resentment in Menton and received extensive national coverage. From 4,000 to 5,000 people in Menton took part in a silent protest Saturday at the site of the accident.

# BELGRADE: *As the Protests Build, Is There a Finale in Sight for Milosevic?*

Continued from Page 1

Karadjordjevic was killed in Marseille, France, in 1936.

On the surface, the protests that have rocked Serbia for the past two weeks concern a stolen election. A coalition of five opposition parties called Together said it captured city halls in 15 of the 18 biggest cities, including Belgrade, in a local election Nov. 17. Mr. Milosevic's Socialist Party of Serbia either overturned or did not release results in 14 of those cities.

Mr. Milosevic ordered another election in Belgrade on Wednesday, which the Socialists claim to have won.

While power in Belgrade and other places is important to the opposition, one of its leaders, Zoran Djindjic, said the deeper issue was "whether in Serbia it is possible to change a government by elections peacefully, without the spilling of blood."

Western officials say Mr. Milosevic seems to have been preparing for this showdown for years. One indication is that he has allowed the Yugoslav Army, once the fourth biggest standing force in Europe, to fall apart. He appointed a weak man, Momcilo Perisic, as its chief of staff, and has cut its budget every year since 1992.

In its place, the Serbian president has molded a well-armed, well-paid police force of 80,000 men, targeted against internal dissenters, not a foreign enemy. That works out to one policeman for every 125 people in Serbia, three times the European average.

"We Communists have come to power in blood," Mr. Milosevic's influential wife, Mirjana Markovic, has been quoted widely by the opposition as saying, "and we can only lose power in the same way."

It appears, however, that few protesters are willing to fight or die for the opposition. Together, the fractious mix of five political parties from the ultranationalist right, the center and the left, does not inspire confidence.

Many marchers say leaders such as Mr. Djindjic, who heads the Democratic Party, are tainted by the close ties they maintained with Bosnian Serb leaders like Radovan Karadzic, wanted on charges of genocide and crimes against humanity by the International Tribunal for War Crimes.

When the protests began two weeks ago, several opposition figures floated the idea that violence might be a way out.

"They ought to be clubbed," said Danica Draskovic, the wife of the opposition leader Vuk Draskovic, referring to Mr. Milosevic and his wife.

But demonstrators seem to oppose the use of force. Zoran Nedeljkovic, the only major union boss to support the protests, said: "We must stay calm. I don't want a Romanian solution."

But while the opposition has failed to inspire the protesters, it has succeeded in cracking Mr. Milosevic's armor — a critical first step in the demise of a man largely accused of masterminding the bloodiest conflict in Europe since World War II.

First, in defeating Mr. Milosevic's party in more than a dozen cities around Serbia, the opposition has shown him to be vulnerable. The memory of the opposition victory will hang in the air above the increasingly corrupt Socialists like a guillotine. Elections will be next held in Serbia in 1997.

Srbobran Brankovic, a pollster and political analyst, said: "Perhaps the ax will fall then?"

# RIO: *City Includes a Social Agenda in Its Olympic Bid, Turning Slums Into Assets*

Continued from Page 1

ings with activists than had been planned. It then gave organizers one month to submit an outline of the social agenda to be included in Rio's official application. For those who have misgivings about the city's Olympic aspirations, given the many needs of the city, the social agenda is key.

"If it is possible, we are absolutely in favor of the Olympic Games," said Herbert de Souza, a social activist. "If not, I am not at all interested in the Olympic Games. It is another carnival, and we have enough carnivals."

This is the fourth time that Brazil has gone for the Games.

Argentina, one of the 12 founders of the Olympic Committee in 1894 and the only one not to have played host for any Games, was also visited by the Olympic committee last month. Safety is of concern in Buenos Aires, too. The city has seen two bombings of Jewish sites since 1992.

Violence in Rio, although described by Mr. Fernandes as a "delicate" subject, was not central to the discussions with the organizing committee. The proposed island site for the Olympic village is considered safe.

But poverty is something else. About two-thirds of the $3 billion tab for the Games is picked up by the international committee, which leaves the host with a significant bill.

Even though the government is backing the city's pitch, it is still a hard sell in a country in which 32 million people, or about 20 percent of the population, are extremely poor.

Mr. Fernandes, an anthropologist, said any Olympics in Rio would have to be inclusive, not limited to a village but citywide. And that, he argues, is a selling point because it means that all residents stand to benefit.

A model program, begun this year and visited by the Olympic committee, is in the favela known as Mare. The 120,000 residents now have a park where horses gallop. They also have new town houses, an association of 15 neighborhood groups and Shell and Coca-Cola as backers.

# SAUDIS: *U.S. Ties to Royal Family Inhibiting*

Continued from Page 1

telligence information. Mr. Perry met Saturday with King Fahd in Riyadh.

Immediately, the U.S. intelligence community plans to step up the use of visitors to the kingdom as information gatherers and to develop more Saudi sources among travelers and residents outside the country, officials said.

"Saudi Arabia is a black hole," said a senior administration official. "We have enormous gaps in understanding what is going on there."

The challenge of understanding the opposition to a friendly government is made much more difficult because of the limitations of U.S. intelligence-gathering techniques in Saudi Arabia, a closed society, where the United States has depended largely on the king and his family for information.

The information vacuum is reflected in the exhaustive report produced in September for the Pentagon after the June bombing. The report concluded that the ability of the intelligence community "to conduct in-depth, long-term analysis of trends, intentions and capabilities of terrorists is deficient."

The report continued: "Human intelligence is probably the only source of information that can provide tactical details of a terrorist attack. The U.S. intelligence community must have the requisite authorities and invest more time, people and funds."

That is just what Congress did five years ago when it gave the intelligence community $150 million to understand foreign cultures better, especially in the Middle East, to train experts and create better "human intelligence." But it is not working. Intelligence agencies prefer spending money on hardware, like satellites.

Facets of the relationship between the United States and the kingdom mirror Washington's relationship with the Iranian government of the late Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi.

Like the shah, King Fahd and his senior princes are extraordinarily sensitive to efforts by a friend, the United States, to penetrate their society and have tried to discourage U.S. contacts with opposition figures.

One example of Saudi sensitivity was an attempt by the U.S. Embassy in May 1993 to contact Mohammed Masaari, a prominent Saudi opposition leader who lives in London.

After two political officers met with Mr. Masaari, King Fahd ordered his top aides to demand a written pledge by the United States not to meet with the dissident or his followers again, U.S. officials said. U.S. officials told the Saudis that it was normal diplomatic practice to meet with dissidents in any country and noted that diplomats from other countries had met Mr. Masaari with no repercussions.

The suspicion between the two countries sometimes runs so deep that even when the United States provides the Saudis with what it considers useful information on security matters, the Saudis respond only after the intervention of the most senior princes.

Similarly, the level of cooperation between the FBI and the Ministry of the Interior in the criminal investigation into the June bombing has been uneven at best.

"We've been frozen out of the information loop on anything relating to the bombing," said a U.S. intelligence official who deals regularly with Saudi Arabia.

# BEKAA: *A Training Ground for Terrorists*

Continued from Page 1

angrily about Saudi refusals to share the evidence on which they based that claim, went to Riyadh, the Saudi capital, last week with what one U.S. source described as a written promise from King Fahd of complete access to Saudi investigative files. After Mr. Freeh left, the FBI issued a statement saying that he was "pleased with the efforts and thoroughness" of the Saudi authorities.

One intriguing piece of circumstantial evidence, corroborated by a local witness here and officials in Beirut and Tel Aviv, was the arrival last month in Baalbek of Hussein Mubarak, a leader of the Saudi Hezbollah, along with about 20 followers. Some of the same Saudis, Shiite fundamentalists who are hostile in equal measure to the United States and the Saudi royal family, were also seen here before the June attack on the U.S. military housing center.

If the Saudi bombers did get help here the Bekaa, the valley in eastern Lebanon, a case recently uncovered in Israel offers a picture of how the system may have worked.

After months of questioning a Lebanese man who maimed himself while preparing a bomb in Jerusalem in April, Israeli security officials now say they can trace his movements from Hezbollah's Janta training camp, southeast of Baalbek, through a succession of false identities in the Middle East and Europe and, finally, to a Swissair flight to Israel with a sophisticated radio bomb aboard.

According to the Israeli account, their prisoner, Mohammed Hussein Mikdad, was one of seven Lebanese Shiites trained simultaneously at Janta, all chosen for foreign language skills and looks enabling them to pass as Westerners. None of Mr. Mikdad's classmates have yet been accounted for.

Not all of Mr. Mikdad's story accords with the methods used in Dhahran or elsewhere. The attack in Saudi Arabia last June, for example, used a truck bomb with very large quantities of homemade explosives. And well-known camps like Janta, where Mr. Mikdad trained, are used much less often now by Hezbollah since an Israeli helicopter gunship attack at Ein Dardara in June 1994 that killed at least 30 Hezbollah trainees.

In the patchwork sovereignty of Lebanon's recent years, in which Syria holds overall hegemony but other forces compete for local control, Hezbollah dominates Baalbek and much of the lush farmland in surrounding Bekaa. Lebanese government forces make little pretense of authority in this city of about 120,000, and Syrian troops, although present, are circumspect.

Iran, which intelligence agencies say still maintains a modest number of Revolutionary Guards here, funds Hezbollah at a rate estimated by U.S. and Israeli officials at about $80 million a year.

On a bare hill on the outskirts of town, a Hezbollah monument captures what unites the international Islamic movements that pass through here, however much they are divided by nationality and religious doctrine. It is a wrecked M-113 armored personnel carrier, ostensibly used and lost by Israel in its 1982 invasion of Lebanon. Painted on the outside, in a beginner's Hebrew script, are the words: "Death to America. Death to Israel."


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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune
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# The Hebron Impasse

Nearly two months after Benjamin Netanyahu and Yasser Arafat committed themselves to ending the impasse over withdrawal of most Israeli forces from the West Bank city of Hebron, there are signs of progress on this difficult issue. In recent days, the Israeli prime minister has dropped his insistence that Mr. Arafat provide a written guarantee that Israeli troops in Hebron remain free to pursue terrorists into Palestinian-controlled areas of the city. It is now up to Mr. Arafat to withdraw some of his conditions so that the future of Hebron can be settled quickly.

While an uneasy peace still prevails in the Middle East, the Israeli prime minister and the Palestinian leader must close a deal. To wait any longer invites a loss of faith in the peace effort and risks the collapse of even a minimal working relationship between the two.

If Mr. Netanyahu and Mr. Arafat fail to agree on Hebron, they seem unlikely to come to terms on any of the major unresolved issues dividing them. In a climate of stalemate, even the smallest step can ignite new confrontations.

Hebron has biblical and religious significance for both sides and is home to militant Jewish settlers and Hamas extremists. But it carries added symbolic and political freight as the first issue to be negotiated since the new Israeli government took power last spring on a platform of tougher bargaining with the Palestinians. Mr. Arafat wants assurances that Hebron will not be the last Palestinian area to get self-rule. Mr. Netanyahu wants to show Israelis that he held out for better terms on Hebron than his Labor predecessors accepted.

A Hebron accord has been hung up over the issue of whether and how Israeli troops can re-enter Palestinian areas of the city to pursue terrorists. The question is important, but more symbolic than substantive. Israel already asserts a right of re-entry under the broad terms of the Oslo peace agreement. There can be little doubt that in a security emergency Israel would invoke this right whether or not specific language were inserted in the Hebron agreement. There can also be little doubt that the Palestinians, who interpret the Oslo accords more narrowly on this point, would vigorously protest any re-entry of Israeli troops into the self-ruled areas of the city.

The new Israeli position conforms with this reality. Mr. Netanyahu showed good sense and political courage in dropping a demand that had little practical meaning. The decision is tangible evidence that the Israeli leader is no longer content to let the peace effort drift rather than risk alienating the more extreme members of his coalition.

Mr. Arafat must now show similar courage and flexibility. Completing a deal on Hebron should not, for example, be held up by his demand that Mr. Netanyahu commit himself to a timetable for the removal of Israeli forces from rural areas of the West Bank over the next year. Rebuilding a spirit of cooperation is more important than any written timetable to the future of the peace. Settlement of the Hebron problem will itself establish an improved atmosphere in which other steps, including further Israeli withdrawals, can proceed.

The United States has played a helpful role in coaxing Mr. Netanyahu and Mr. Arafat toward a Hebron agreement. President Bill Clinton and Secretary of State Warren Christopher have quietly pressed for a resolution, and Dennis Ross from the State Department worked diligently to nail down the details of an accord. But in the end only Mr. Netanyahu and Mr. Arafat can overcome their differences. They must not delay any further.

*— THE NEW YORK TIMES.*

# Minsk Out of Order

President Alexander Lukashenko of Belarus seems well on his way to pulling off his bloodless coup d'état, despite protestations from Europe and America and various parts of his own government that he now proposes to discard. The questions now are whether the outside world should care and, if so, what it can do.

Although the Belarussian president has dressed up his power grab in the garments of democracy, there is not much dispute about the illegitimacy of his actions. The former collective farm chairman, who was legitimately elected president, proposed through referendum to extend his term and enlarge his powers by essentially making the courts and Parliament subordinate to him. When the election commission objected to his methods, he fired its chairman and backed up that illegal move with heavily armed troops. When a few newspapers and radio stations dared give space to opposing views, he shut them down, ensuring state control of the media. He then went on to win his referendum with suspiciously Soviet-style numbers — 84 percent turnout, 71 percent support. Mr. Lukashenko is now, according to his reading of the results, a cabinet member for life.

Belarus was of concern in part because it had inherited long-range nuclear missiles from Soviet days. Last week officials in both countries reported that the weapons now have been transferred from Belarus to Russia, which, if true, is reassuring. But a dictatorship at the heart of Eastern Europe remains a concern nonetheless. All of Belarus's neighbors — Russia, Poland, Ukraine, Lithuania and Latvia — have moved, despite great obstacles, from communism to democracy. Their continuing progress can only be made more difficult by Belarussian instability and backsliding.

A few score elected legislators in the Belarussian capital of Minsk continue to resist Mr. Lukashenko, and we wish them luck. If they fail, and the president does consolidate his coup, Belarus will pay a price — in forgone investments, trade, aid and more generally in respect and integration into the world community.

That will follow naturally from this catastrophic step backward, but it also should be U.S. policy. If Belarus's neighbors are to believe in U.S. expressions of support for their democratization, then the United States must take the lead in condemning Belarus's alternative path. A good place to start would be in Lisbon this week, where Vice President Al Gore should propose suspension of Belarus from the Organization of Security and Cooperation in Europe.

*— THE WASHINGTON POST.*

# Other Comment

## Beijing and Washington

The problem is not that Beijing and Washington find themselves on opposite ends of key issues, but that neither has proved capable of prioritizing those interests in the framework of some coherent strategy.

There are any number of issues — Taiwan, Tibet, arms sales, textile quotas, intellectual property rights, human rights, Hong Kong — each of which individually holds the potential to provoke [a] crisis. When Richard Nixon went to China in 1972, the two sides were able to overcome even more fundamental differences. But that was because each knew what it was after and recognized that everything else was secondary.

China, for example, might ask itself whether the revenue that comes from arms sales to a part of the world the United States regards as a vital interest is worth the cost. The United States might ask whether hectoring China over a few textile cheats might not be devaluing its influence on more sensitive areas like Taiwan and human rights.

No one expects that the interests of the world's most populous nation and the world's most powerful one will always mesh. It would help if the leaders on each side could at least define for themselves what these interests are and what rank they attach to them.

*— Far Eastern Economic Review (Hong Kong).*

If the West is genuinely committed to its political ideals and, more importantly, if it considers good relations with China to be a factor promoting peace and stability in the Far East, it cannot sidestep a frank and honest dialogue with Beijing.

China must remember that it cannot always have its way, and that it needs America and Europe, both for markets and for investments. A China which, in the words of a recently popular nationalistic tract, can say "no" must also occasionally take "no" as an answer.

*— Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).*

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# A Blare of Bad News Amid the Subtle Messages

By Jonathan Mirsky

MANILA — It was a macabre moment when Jiang Zemin presented Bill Clinton here with what Beijing's spokesman described as an example of Chinese goodwill: a video and photograph album of a crashed World War II B-24 bomber, complete with remains, discovered in Guangxi Province in southern China.

In earlier days, Chinese leaders, keen to impress important foreigners, gave them pandas. Now wreckage and skeletons are in vogue. President Clinton did not ask President Jiang how long the B-24 had been known about.

He did not ask, either, about the dissidents Wei Jingsheng and Wang Dan. The phrase "butchers of Beijing," used in his first acceptance speech four years ago, would now be considered destructive engagement.

"Constructive engagement" has emerged from the advice the White House gets from China experts in Washington's think tanks that National Security Adviser Anthony Lake calls upon for support. These academicians and ex-officials say that China is not like other countries — because of "face," its officials must never be confronted, and certainly not in public. What works is subtlety, discretion and indirection.

That China uses an armory of brutal terms and tactics — calling Hong Kong's Governor Chris Patten a "whore," or firing missiles close to Taiwan to influence its election last March — is not mentioned.

The White House points, off the record, to a recent success of the new subtlety. When Wang Dan was imprisoned for 11 years (he had already served almost four after the ruthless suppression of the pro-democracy movement in 1989), the American response was muted. Washington indicated disappointment and regret, but not so much that the upcoming visit to Beijing by Secretary of State Warren Christopher might be overshadowed.

What pleased the White House was the subtle message passed back after the measured reaction to Wang Dan's imprisonment. Beijing, it was hinted, was reconsidering its program of selling weapons to Iran, regularly described by the U.S. government as a rogue nation. That hint may explain the insistance in Manila by Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Shen Guofang that China never has, does not and never will spread weapons or technology of mass destruction to anyone.

World War II aircraft wreckage. Bilateral hints. Vice President Al Gore to Beijing in early 1997. Mr. Clinton and Mr. Jiang to exchange visits sometime in the next two years.

Strive as they might, the briefers after the 85-minute meeting between the two presidents could find little common ground other than a recognition that the U.S.-China relationship is important for the world, and that for internal political purposes each leader would profit from visiting the other.

Mr. Jiang, with a crucial Communist Party congress coming up next year where he must be acclaimed Deng Xiaoping's successor, had little to give. He must appear before his colleagues as nationalistic, tough, and also as unyielding with foreigners who nonetheless invite him to their capitals.

China has been told repeatedly by acting U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky that it has a long way to go to enter the World Trade Organization. But in the present atmosphere in China — in which Mr. Deng's reforms, his family and his allies are all under attack — Mr. Jiang probably takes the Chinese long view that in the end foreigners always come around.

There was plenty of evidence for this when Mr. Christopher was in Beijing ahead of Mr. Clinton's meeting with Mr. Jiang in Manila. Speaking at Fudan University, he praised China's legal and administrative reforms.

He had already ensured that John Shamuck, his assistant secretary for human rights, who two years ago had met Wei Jingsheng, this time remained silent. In any event, there were no dissidents at large.

Mr. Christopher, unlike his Chinese interlocutors, had a big thing to give away — the idea that human rights are an international concept to which nations adhere in UN conventions. Beijing dismisses this as a violation of sovereignty, instead defining human rights as shelter and enough to eat.

Mr. Christopher agreed. He told the Fudan students that "each nation, with its own history and its own set of requirements, must find its own way on this subject." This is bad news in China's gulag and in Tibet.

*The writer is East Asia editor of The Times in London. He contributed this comments to the International Herald Tribune.*

# Look Here, France, You're Not Going to Get the Sixth Fleet

By Thomas L. Friedman

BRUSSELS — Beneath the surface calm of all the planning at NATO headquarters for the new force in Bosnia, the halls are alive with whispers about who is going to blink first in the American-French standoff over how to revamp NATO's command structure. It is worth understanding this quiet little tug of war, because its outcome will deeply effect U.S.-NATO and U.S.-French relations.

A German diplomat remarked to me: "You Americans and French are both up a tree. You both need a ladder to get down." That may be true, I told him, but there is one big difference between us: It's America's tree.

And if push comes to shove, it is France that will be leaving without the aid of a ladder.

In early September, with no real preparation, President Jacques Chirac wrote to President Bill Clinton indicating that he was willing to consider bringing France back into NATO's integrated military command — from which it has been absent since Charles de Gaulle pulled French troops out in 1966 — on condition that the Europeans (and particularly the French) get more of a leadership role.

Right now NATO has two supreme allied commanders, one for the Atlantic forces and the other for the European land forces, and both are American. Under them are two regional commanders. One handles northern Europe and is a German and the other, who handles southern Europe and the Mediterranean, is also an American — primarily because the southern command consists largely of the U.S. Sixth Fleet, the largest naval armada in the world. In his letter, Mr. Chirac said he wanted the Europeans to get the southern command, too.

Mr. Clinton wrote back on Sept. 26 that he welcomed a larger European role in NATO's command structure, but that there was no way the United States was going to let an Italian or a Frenchman have even nominal authority over the Sixth Fleet. Because Congress would never buy it, and because those forces oversee the sensitive Mediterranean and Middle East regions, where the United States has vital interests that go beyond its commitments to NATO.

Mr. Chirac fired a letter back on Oct. 10 restating his original demand and adding, in a handwritten postscript in French, that the issue of European control of NATO's southern command was essential — or, translating from the French: "The affair of the South Command is of capital importance."

Mr. Clinton answered publicly on Oct.22 in a campaign speech in Detroit, in which he bluntly declared that the United States "will continue to take the lead in NATO, especially in the southern region." Or, translating from the English: "Jacques, if you want the Sixth Fleet around, you're going to have to accept an American commander. Love me, love my dog."

What's going on here? France is having a hard time adjusting to the new power realities. During the Cold War it was able to play a larger-than-life role by pretending that it was an independent third force between the United States and the U.S.S.R. Countries could play those sorts of games in the Cold War, when the superpower competition inflated the importance of certain nations because of where they were rather than because of what they were. But that gig is over.

With Germany reunified, France has lost its competition with Bonn for supremacy in Europe. And the French learned by fighting alongside the Americans in the Gulf War just how far behind the U.S. superpower they have fallen in military technology. They don't have the money to catch up.

But Mr. Chirac is trying to retain a larger-than-life role by attempting to organize some sort of independent European security force within NATO and by demanding a slice of U.S. power as a condition for coming back in. It won't fly.

What France should be doing is offering to come back to NATO as leader of a rapid deployment force, or something of that nature, that would be ready to take on the difficult jobs that America has no stomach for, but which the French have always had the guts to take on — like peacekeeping in Bosnia after the NATO mission expires.

If the French want to have a larger-than-life role in keeping with their exaggerated sense of grandeur, they are not going to get it by grabbing a piece of American power. They are only going to get it by supplementing American power.

*The New York Times.*

# In Foreign Policy, Honor Is Fine and Good Sense Is Essential

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON — The core of U.S. foreign policy is an appeal to national interest, usually thought of as a set of measures that allow America to survive and flourish as a free nation with fundamental institutions and values intact. Who can argue with that?

The Yale classical historian Donald Kagan, for one. He believes that national interest is by itself a narrow and historically dubious foreign policy standard. His additional and alternative test: honor.

What? Honor? Have we not had our 20th-century fill of misty ideas that seem to license American strategic overstretch and invite imprudence? Do we Americans really need more moral tutelage rather than, say, more good sense?

Do we not put at risk our shaky hard-won post-Cold War consensus — supporting carefully chosen interventions — by embracing an abstract standard that is bound to reawaken partisan debate? One man's honor is another's shrug or grimace.

But listen a bit to the paper Mr. Kagan presented to Washington's Ethics and Public Policy Center.

The notion that only power, security and economic benefit are rational foreign policy goals is "a prejudice of our time." It improperly freezes out human feelings, motives and will.

The 20th century, he suggests, introduced a new sense of honor — one arising from struggle between democracies and tyrannies. Western publics and many of their leaders have become increasingly committed to resisting aggression by undemocratic regimes.

"In spite of attempts to discredit it during and since the war in Vietnam, the 'Munich analogy,' relying heavily on the sense of dishonor inherent in appeasing expansionist dictators, has been a major force" in shaping American policy.

Mr. Kagan extols "passionate anti-communism" — the determination not just to resist but to roll back Communist expansion. His special target is not the liberals, the conservatives' customary prey, but the "realist" partisans of détente. Accepting the permanence of world communism and the Soviet Union, they sought areas of accommodation. Mr. Kagan sees "retreat and appeasement."

Thus was the stage set for Ronald Reagan to denounce the "evil empire" and set in motion an increase in arms in order to achieve victory and honor. To the surprise of "realists," says Mr. Kagan, this produced neither economic implosion nor war, but the Soviet Union's collapse and the discrediting of communism and dictatorship.

Ordinary Americans received this outcome as an honor to their values, institutions and sacrifices. It lets Mr. Kagan conclude that to exclude such considerations is "the height of fantasy and the opposite of realism."

The architect of détente and Mr. Kagan's implicit principal target is, of course, Henry Kissinger, who can safely be left to his own defense. But even a journalist can ask whether it happened Mr. Kagan's way.

Conservatives are given to depicting the Cold War as a moral as well as a geopolitical struggle, and its endgame as a heroic one-on-one between Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev. Certainly there was a moral foundation to the West's waging of the Cold War. The Kremlin's empire was evil. Mr. Reagan's assorted pressures in guns, butter and ideas did encourage Mr. Gorbachev's yielding.

But a lot else was going on. One of the defining episodes of the Cold War, the Vietnam War, was not finally won by American courage, endurance and honor. It was lost, disgracefully from the Kagan vantage point of "honor," when Congress repudiated a presidential commitment and let North Vietnam overrun the South.

Many American acts during the Cold War fit ill under an umbrella labeled "honor."

Then, the collapse of Soviet power is still a matter on which only the ideologues are sure of their answers.

Some give Mr. Reagan credit for his squeeze. Others give Mr. Gorbachev credit for his reform. Still others spot long-term social and technological factors at work.

There is a touch of gloating in Mr. Kagan's insistence on the triumph of honor. Skeptics might note that we were lucky. The détente that Mr. Kagan reviles assuaged popular fears, kept the nuclear peace and bought time for communism to rot from within.

Honor is a necessary ingredient of American policy — the shaping of it and the molding of popular support for it. But it does not bring itself automatically into a good balance with interest. It lends itself to overreading as well as underreading. Good judgment remains the ultimate requirement.

*The Washington Post.*

# Something Unfishy in Denmark

By Frank Rich

NEW YORK — Being of a certain generation, my mother didn't hold with the notion that Germany could be forgiven for the Holocaust in her lifetime. She wouldn't buy German products, and she purported to hold her breath whenever passing over Germany by plane.

But she loved Switzerland, and I wonder what she would have made of the news about Swiss bankers helping themselves to Nazi deposits of loot stolen from Jews.

This has been quite an autumn for Europe's overdue reckoning with its past.

Portugal, too, is now fessing up to receiving Nazi gold stolen from Jews. Only last month in Vienna, after years of official foot-dragging, was the plunder stolen from exterminated Austrian Jews finally auctioned off to benefit survivors.

In France, never eager for a rendezvous with Vichy, the journalist Brigitte Vital-Durand has leveled persuasive charges that some Parisian apartments and land seized from Jews deported during the war have been kept by the government and awarded as perks. Jacques Chirac's brother-in-law lives on a site owned by a family that didn't return from Auschwitz.

This week's Economist cites "a score" of European countries that "have yet to return billions of dollars worth of Jewish property."

If every country behaved so badly, perhaps it's time to call it a day and, as many in my mother's generation would not, respond to these nations' efforts at restitution and penance, however tardy, with forgiveness. But before that happens, it must be remembered that one country, of all the European democracies occupied by the Germans, did defy the norm.

Here is how Lucy S. Dawidowicz summed up Danish behavior in her classic history "The War Against the Jews": "Despite efforts by Himmler and other top Germans to convince the Danes that the Jews were an alien element, Jews remained under the protection of the Danish government. No anti-Jewish legislation was enacted and no Jewish property was expropriated."

When the Germans cracked down and scheduled a roundup of Danish Jews in 1943, "an extraordinary operation involving the whole Danish people" defiantly ferried almost all of them to safe haven in Sweden.

When the Jews returned after the war, they found that the Danes had paid their rents and cared for their homes.

Why was Denmark different? And if we could find out why, could those civic and Christian qualities be bottled and exported? (Including to the American government, which is turning a half-blind eye to human rights horrors in China now as surely as it once did to the Holocaust.)

If these questions can be answered, a small foundation called Thanks to Scandinavia is determined to do so.

Thanks to Scandinavia (745 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10151) was started in 1963 by Victor Borge, the entertainer, and Richard Netter, a lawyer, to bestow scholarship funds on Scandinavians in gratitude for their frequent heroism during the Holocaust.

This year, in alliance with the Johns Hopkins University and the U.S. Holocaust Memorial Museum, the foundation initiated a summer program, the Danish-American Dialogue on Human Rights, in which 20 top American and Danish college students converge in Denmark to study contemporary Danish society and search for the moral and philosophical roots of its unique World War II history.

In their written reports, the inaugural fellows were not blind to Denmark's own problems in 1996, including rancor toward its Muslim immigrants. But the students uncovered the potential corrective: core humanitarian values deeply embedded in the educational system and in governmental institutions like the ombudsman system.

Daniel Devroye, a fellow from the University of Chicago, wrote: "The result was not, of course, that we solved the mysteries of Danish society and formulated a complete explanation for the Rescue of 1943." What he and his peers did bring home was a hunger to advance ethics and human rights in civic life.

*The New York Times.*

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1896: Figaro Festivity

PARIS — The *Figaro* yesterday [Dec. 1] celebrated the first anniversary of its regular publication as a six page paper, a change which marks, as our boulevard contemporary says this morning [Dec. 2], "so happy a transformation in its history." MM. de Rodays and Périvier, the co-directeurs, in honor of the occasion invited their regular collaborateurs to luncheon at Cubat's, seventy-four convives sitting down to table.

### 1921: China Watching

PEKING — Close attention is being given here to the progress of the Washington Conference. In the viewpoint of Chinese public opinion the most essential point for China is to settle the differences between China and Japan caused by the war. The Chinese desire: (1) The abrogation of the treaties of 1915, the famous twenty-one demands forced upon China under threat of war, and of the accords of 1918; (2) Restitution of the Province of Shantung at once; (3) Immediate withdrawal of irregular Japanese troops form Manchuria, Shantung and Hankow. If these questions are settled, the maintenance of peace would be assured.

### 1946: Franco Debate

NEW YORK — The United States opened the debate on Franco Spain in the United Nations General Assembly with a proposal that the United Nations demand that Generalissimo Francisco Franco abandon dictatorship and, if Franco refuses, to ask the Spanish people to oust him. The United States also proposed that Spain be barred from membership in all agencies established by the United Nations until she gets a democratic government.

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## CAREERS

# A Young U.S. Entrepreneur's New Spread: Pâté and Middle East Peace

By Florence Fabricant
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Daniel Lubetzky has a talent for bringing things together.

For example, the young entrepreneur coined "sprâté," a word that combines "spread" and "pâté," to describe a line of products that his New York-based company, Peaceworks, is marketing successfully in the United States.

The company, he said, is based on conciliation, the notion that Jews and Arabs can cooperate for economic advantage. The sprâtés, which come in an array of trendy flavors such as sun-dried tomato, olive and ginger, are made in Israel by a company owned by a Jew, Yoel Benesh, who buys all his ingredients from Israeli Arabs and Palestinians.

"There is no better way to create political stability than by having people work together and giving them economic incentives," Mr. Lubetzky, 28, said. "It's the only way to break the vicious cycle that leads to desperation and anger. It may not be the most popular thing to be doing in this region, but it makes sense."

Mr. Lubetzky — who was born in Mexico City and later lived in Texas and whose father, Roman, is a Holocaust survivor — visited Israel in 1993 while on a fellowship, to do research for an article in a law journal about the Arab-Israeli conflict and the potential for economic joint ventures.

While there, he said, he bought a small jar of sun-dried tomato spread. "I was hungry," he said. "I didn't even know what sun-dried tomatoes were. But it was delicious."

Convinced that if he liked it so much, others would, too, he went to buy more. But the store was sold out.

After discovering that the manufacturer, a company called Olivia, was about to go out of business because of distribution problems and had disconnected its phone, he tracked down Mr. Benesh, who had created the product.

"They had been trying to penetrate the American market for five years," Mr. Lubetzky recalled. "Here I was, some young kid attorney who wanted to change their lives. They thought I was crazy."

But people who meet Mr. Lubetzky often find out that this affable idealist, who speaks six languages and believes in cooperation, is also a relentless nudge. He persuaded Mr. Benesh to let him try to market the spread; and they signed a preliminary agreement.

In March 1994, with $10,000 of his own money, Mr. Lubetzky started Peaceworks, which would be the U.S. distributor, based in New York. He spent the next three months traveling between New York and Israel, working with Mr. Benesh on quality control, labeling, packaging and other details.

Back in New York, he went around to some well-known fancy-food stores with the spreads he had named sprâtés. His gift for nudging helped, as did a booth at the Fancy Food Show in New York in July 1994. That year, the Israeli company exported 200 cases of sprâtés to the United States, about 2 percent of its total production, and Peaceworks sold them to nearly 30 stores nationwide — including Zabar's, a luxury foods retailer on the Upper West Side of Manhattan.

This year, the product line has expanded to 15 items, including cilantro pesto and Mediterranean barbecue sprâté, and is handled by 45 U.S. distributors with accounts at 2,600 retailers. Mr. Lubetzky, whose company now does only the importing and marketing, estimated that this year Peaceworks would import about 200,000 cases, or about half of Olivia's total production, into the United States. Annual U.S. gross sales now exceed $1 million.

Peaceworks is no longer run from a basement room — it has larger, second-floor quarters and three employees — and Mr. Lubetzky said he no longer planned on returning to the practice of law. Peaceworks has also started marketing charcoal briquettes made from olive wood, called Olive Branch Briquettes. They are made by Hiolive, a company co-owned by Mr. Benesh and an Israeli Arab, Imad Salaimi, who also does some product development work for Olivia.

Mr. Lubetzky has become a minority partner in Hiolive.

"Without Peaceworks I would not be selling products in the United States," Mr. Salaimi said.

"Companies like this are good for the Arab people, better than making war. If all goes well, I will really start making money in about a year."

This autumn, Mr. Lubetzky recruited a board of 11 advisers from the banking, food, international relations and academic fields as unpaid consultants.

One member of the board, Ziad Abdelnour, a Lebanese Christian and the founding partner of a venture investment concern, Interbank/Birchall Private Capital LLC, said: "There are a number of partnerships between Arabs and Israelis now — it's a trend. But most are in high-tech, finance and service companies. He's the only one in food, with a down-to-earth consumer product. He will succeed. But he will need more capital and create new partnerships. His advisers can help him."

Political conditions in Israel are causing problems. "Right now the situation is not clear," Mr. Salaimi said. "But it's not that good for business."

To Mr. Lubetzky, however, those difficulties make projects like his more important than ever.

"Economics and social issues have to drive the process," he said. "I got into this because I want to see Israel survive and not as a garrison state for the next century pitted against hundreds of millions of Arabs."

But that is not his only reason for wanting to make Peaceworks succeed. "I'm having a lot of fun," he added.

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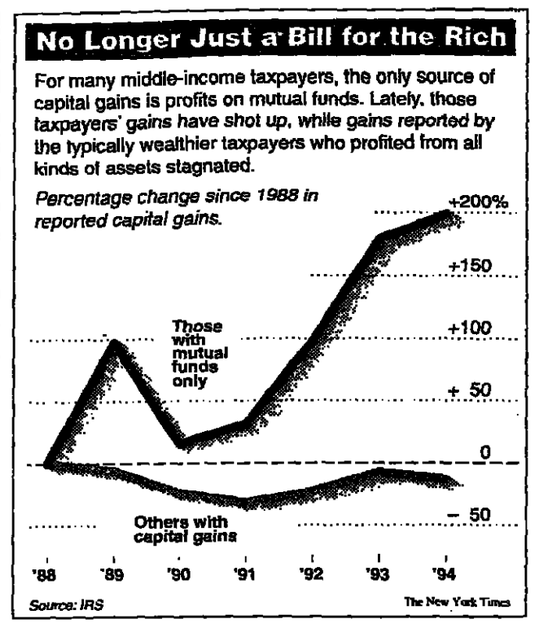
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# MUTUAL FUNDS

Figures as of close of trading Friday, Nov. 29




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Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

# BUSINESS/FINANCE

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1996



# Even Stock Analysts Can Make Mistakes

## *Investors Shouldn't Blindly Heed Advice*

By Reed Abelson
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Everybody makes a blunder at work now and then, but when a Wall Street stock analyst does it, investors can lose millions.

Consider these noteworthy lapses:

An analyst urged investors to buy Motorola Inc. in early July. Days later, the company announced disappointing earnings, sending Motorola's stock and the rest of the market into a tailspin.

Another stock analyst told investors to buy Netscape Communi-

INVESTING

cations Corp. a year ago, predicting it would double in price. But the stock was near its all-time high, and investors who followed the advice have yet to make money.

Then there is the case of Medaphis Corp., a fast-growing health care company, on which a number of analysts were bullish this summer. Its stock dropped 60 percent overnight in August and has yet to recover.

In this raging bull market, such blunders by highly paid and respected professionals seem unusual. After all, stock analysts make their living by telling people which industries and which companies are hot. Their pearls of wisdom are sought by portfolio managers, repeated as gospel by legions of stockbrokers and quoted widely in the financial press.

But it is a bad idea to blindly follow the advice of analysts whose recent mistakes show their gullibility and the competing demands on their time.

These market soothsayers, it seems, must juggle a number of roles. Their primary job is to track companies in an industry. But increasingly, they are involved in investment banking activities, such as taking companies public and arranging mergers, that generate big fees for their employers.

A group of these analysts said that even though they make stock recommendations, they do not try to determine the best time for stock purchases and sales. Furthermore, because of their numerous duties, they are pressed for time to do research on individual companies.

Professional investors have become so skeptical of the analysts that many largely ignore the recommendations. While they may listen carefully to what analysts have to say about the health of a company, they

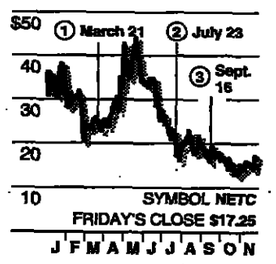
See ANALYST, Page 13

**Bad Timing**

Netcom On-Line Communications, an Internet company.



① Mark Roberts, an analyst for Montgomery Securities, issues a buy recommendation.
② He shifts to neutral.
③ He returns to a buy.

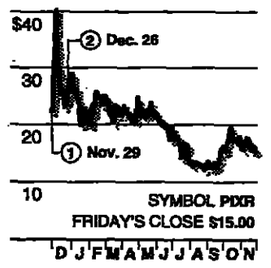



**Going Cold**

Pixar, a digital animation studio.



① Pixar goes public at $22 a share.
② Keith Benjamin, an analyst for Robertson, Stephens & Co., the lead underwriter, urges investors to buy.




Source: Datastream — The New York Times

# Some Standout Stock Funds Score While Standing Alone

By Jill Andresky Fraser
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Grand armies are not always what it takes to make an impressive showing on the mutual-fund battlefield. In the last year, a handful of stock funds with little more than the strategic focus of a general guiding them have positioned themselves comfortably in the top ranks of the industry.

Their owners may manage money for individual clients, but they manage only one fund. The average U.S. equity fund, by contrast, is part of a 14-fund family and contains about $390 million in assets, according to Morningstar Inc., the Chicago fund researchers.

Each of these "family of one" funds has a four- or five-star performance ranking and more than $25 million in assets. In the 12 months through October, each outperformed its group of similar funds by enough to end up in the top 6 percent of that group.

• Haven. As its name suggests, the 12-year-old fund has conservative guiding principles. With a focus on stocks with low price-earnings ratios, it produced returns of 28.30 per-

See SOLO, Page 13

# *Tel Aviv Stocks Rise On Hopes for Peace*

*Bloomberg Business News*

TEL AVIV — Israeli stocks rose Sunday amid reports that a potential national unity government could unite Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's government with the opposition Labor Party and help push forward the peace process.

Last week, the Labor Party agreed during a committee meeting that former Prime Minister Shimon Peres would negotiate with Mr. Netanyahu's Likud group regarding a unity government.

Mr. Peres, an architect of the Israeli-Palestinian peace process, would be a likely minister in such a government.

The Maof index of 25 issues rose 0.97 of a point, to 208.95. About 17 shares rose for every 10 that fell.

"Talk of a unity government is boosting stocks," said Dan Kitri, an analyst at Bank Otzar HaHayal. "If they announce it, the market will rise very fast."

At the same time, Mr. Kitri said, investors were waiting to see whether the government would pass a proposed 7 billion shekel ($2.15 billion) reduction in the 1997 budget. The Knesset, Israel's Parliament, is due to approve next year's spending by Dec. 31.

"I'm skeptical," Mr. Kitri said. "If he cuts 3 billion, I'll be happy."

**■ Jordan-Israel Trade Talks**

Jordan is pressing Israel to dismantle major obstacles to the flow of Jordanian goods to Israeli and Palestinian markets, Reuters reported from Amman.

Officials said Jordan urged Israel in top-level talks Tuesday to ease measures that Jordanian businessmen described as blatant protectionism to keep a $2 billion Palestinian market captive to Israeli companies.

The key demand is that Israel dismantle the "back-to-back" system — taking goods off Jordanian trucks on one side of the border and loading them on Israeli trucks on the other.

Jordan blames the back-to-back system and Israeli security measures for the unexpectedly low level of bilateral commerce since a trade accord came into effect in June.

# GM Keeps Pressure On

## *Carmaker Denies It Will Settle With VW*

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

BONN — Adam Opel AG, the German unit of General Motors Corp., denied Sunday it was close to an out-of-court settlement with Volkswagen AG over alleged industrial espionage by VW's departing production chief, Jose Ignacio Lopez.

"There are no settlement negotiations," said an Opel source, denying a report in the German weekly magazine Der Spiegel that a settlement had already been drawn up by top managers from the two sides and was just awaiting GM approval.

GM maintains that Mr. Lopez, who resigned from VW on Friday, stole GM secrets when he left GM to join VW in 1993. A VW plant in Brazil, whose construction Mr. Lopez supervised, has been alleged to draw strongly on earlier Opel plans.

The chairman of VW's management board, Ferdinand Piech, said Friday the two sides had met three times to discuss a settlement.

The Opel sources, who asked not to be named, said the fact that Mr. Piech had suggested Mr. Lopez could continue to work as a consultant for VW could delay any settlement.

In an interview with a German magazine, Hans Wilhelm Gaeb, a member of Opel's supervisory board, said Mr. Lopez's resignation was not the end of the story. "The resignation of Mr. Lopez only solves part of the problem," he told Focus magazine.

GM called Mr. Lopez's resignation a "token gesture," particularly as Volkswagen said it would consider employing Mr. Lopez as a consultant. Mr. Lopez, 55, plans to set up his own consulting firm.

"A court hearing could turn into a worldwide daily disaster for Volkswagen, for there will be hundreds of pieces of evidence on the table that will prove industrial espionage," Mr. Gaeb said in the interview.

Klaus Liesen, the chairman of VW's supervisory board, praised Mr. Lopez's performance Friday and said VW would meet its obligations under his contract, which does not expire until March 1998.

News reports have indicated that Mr. Lopez would receive a payoff of 4 million to 11 million Deutsche marks ($2.6 million to $7.2 million) from VW.

VW could face penalties totaling billions of dollars in a suit brought by GM in the United States. A court in Detroit decided last week that GM could pursue its complaint under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act.

A "status conference" in the case is scheduled for Tuesday, when lawyers for the two sides will outline their plans for further proceedings. The Opel source said the judge was likely to ask at that session about prospects for an out-of-court settlement. The GM lawyers are expected to repeat their position that there are no ongoing settlement negotiations.

GM has publicly set three conditions for a settlement: Mr. Lopez's departure from VW, a public apology and a financial settlement.

Opel has called Mr. Lopez's resignation a diversionary maneuver that does not satisfy the first of GM's conditions for a settlement.

Der Spiegel said Mr. Liesen and the state premier of Lower Saxony, Gerhard Schroeder, had drawn up a proposed out-of-court settlement with GM's executive committee chairman, John Smale. Lower Saxony is VW's largest shareholder, with 20 percent of the company's shares.

Mr. Piech told the weekly newspaper Die Welt he would not speculate as to whether GM would drop its case civil case in the United States, adding that Mr. Lopez's resignation had not been an admission of guilt by the German company.

"We are all still standing by our innocence," Mr. Piech said. "The wrath of our competitor would be less if we built worse cars."

GM said Friday its accusations against Volkswagen still had to be tested in the civil racketeering case it had filed in the United States. Analysts estimate damages of more than $1 billion if Volkswagen loses the case.

Mr. Smale indicated he was willing to ease some of GM's demands now that Mr. Lopez has left VW and GM is no longer calling for a public apology from Mr. Piech, Der Spiegel reported. Mr. Smale was also quoted as saying the U.S. company would pare down its demands for damages if Volkswagen agreed to buy parts from GM, thereby bringing the U.S. automaker extra income.

Peter Blechinger, a spokesman for Volkswagen, declined to comment on the reports. In addition to the U.S. suit, a civil lawsuit filed by GM in Germany is scheduled for a hearing in September 1997, and results of a German prosecutor's investigation are due by year-end. Meanwhile, Bild am Sonntag reported that the Christian Democratic Union, part of Germany's governing coalition, was pressing Mr. Schroeder to resign from Volkswagen's board for having "badly abused" his duties.

*(Reuters, Bloomberg)*

# Progress Cited in Open Skies Talks

*Bloomberg Business News*

WASHINGTON — The United States is considering giving British airlines access to its domestic airline market by allowing them to franchise operations to small American carriers, a U.S. Department of Transportation official said.

The proposal is aimed at breaking the deadlock in negotiations aimed at achieving a new, more open aviation agreement between the two countries.

Negotiators for the two governments will resume talks in London on Wednesday to try and reach a so-called open-skies agreement.

The United States, which has open-skies agreements with 12 other countries, has said that an unrestricted, market-driven aviation treaty with Britain is necessary for U.S. approval of a proposed alliance between British Airways PLC and AMR Corp.'s American Airlines.

The Department of Transportation official said the United States was asked to consider the franchising proposal by British negotiators. He had no further details on the specifics of the plan, which was first reported Saturday.

The official said the United States was looking at the proposal as a means of "speeding progress" toward the open-skies pact with Britain. He emphasized, however, that first the British would have to agree to give U.S. carriers "significantly greater" access to London's Heathrow Airport, and that carriers that could afford takeoff and landing slots there get them.

A team of U.S. government negotiators and airline industry representatives hope the talks in London next week will forge an aviation pact that will allow virtually unrestricted air travel between the United States and Britain.

Access to London's Heathrow, an important gateway to other European destinations, has long been a sticking point in U.S.-U.K. aviation talks. Under the existing arrangement, only two U.S. airlines — American, based in Fort Worth, Texas, and UAL Corp.'s United, based in Chicago — have regular takeoff and landing slots at Heathrow.

# *A Czech Firm Provides the Guitars of the Stars*

By Peter S. Green
*Special to the Herald Tribune*

HOROVICE, Czech Republic — As an aspiring teenage rock star in the early 1980s, Petr Vykydal plucked tunelessly at a rickety Czech-made electric bass and dreamed of one day sharing a stage with Pink Floyd.

Today, as an owner and managing director of Bohemia Musico, Mr. Vykydal, 30, oversees dozens of craftsmen making electric guitars, basses and accordions for some of the world's top musicians.

Seeking to cut costs in the United States and tap into the growing post-Communist market for Western goods, several leading American electric guitar makers have moved much of their quality production to Horovice, a small town an hour's drive from Prague.

The factory, founded as the Delicia accordion works in 1947, was one of thousands of small and medium-sized businesses sold off in the early 1990s as the Czech government sought to privatize its centrally planned economy.

For decades, Delicia had made accordions, harmonicas and, more recently, electric guitars for export to both East and West. But the lucrative Latin American accordion market evaporated in the early 1970s, and markets in the former Communist bloc collapsed in 1990.

Mr. Vykydal, an energetic young man in a plaid shirt and yellow silk tie, seems to never stop moving. He had his first job at Delicia when he was a new graduate of the Prague School of Economics, just a few months before the "Velvet Revolution" of 1989 that brought the Communists down. After the fall of communism, Delicia lost sales, workers and money, and Mr. Vykydal left in 1991 to spend a couple of years selling surplus Czech army parachutes to Indonesia's special forces.

SMALL BUSINESS

When Delicia was put up for privatization in 1993, he joined a half-dozen former colleagues in making a bid for the company. They beat out the old management, but when they got the keys to the factory gate, the company was in crisis. They had no cash flow, no treasury, almost no manufacturing program (their previous U.S. partner, Kramer electric guitars, had gone bankrupt in 1991), and a month's wages for 500 employees were due in 14 days.

"The former management had spent all the money to 'improve' our situation here," Mr. Vykydal said.

In two months, he estimated, the old bosses had shoveled out $500,000 for such things as a 70-year supply of accordion fabric and for advertising in markets where they did not sell any products. But by pressuring customers to pay up, Mr. Vykydal and his partners met the first payroll and for the next eight months borrowed heavily to pay underemployed craftsmen until they had lined up a new guitar production contract.

Today, the persistence seems to have paid off, and Delicia has made a remarkable turnaround.

On the lower floors of the five-story factory, the scent of freshly cut wood floats among the sounds of jigsaws and planers making parts for guitars and accordions. Upstairs, dozens of women are at work assembling and gluing together the complex accordions or painting and polishing electric guitars.

Mr. Vykydal will not disclose the privately held company's profits, but he said revenue had nearly doubled in three years, to 200 million koruny ($7.5 million). Delicia now makes electric guitars for Hohner of Germany and makes the Gibson "Les Paul" guitar — a perennial favorite of rock stars — for Epiphone. Last year, production began on Smart Spector basses, the favorite of such musicians as Sting, Adam Clayton of the Irish band U2 and Gene Simmons of the rock group Kiss. Contracts with more guitar makers are in the works.

Delicia even has an research and development laboratory where a handful of experienced accordionists are creating an accordion-like instrument to play Tejano music — a mix of polka and Mexican rhythms popular in Texas and the Southwestern United States.

Mr. Vykydal has cut about 100 employees, mostly office staff, but the Czech economic boom — unemployment is less than 1 percent in the region — makes it tough to find skilled workers who will stick with an intricate, demanding job in a small town.

One new recruit is 18-year-old Vlada Vrsansky, a shy pony-tailed aspiring blues musician. "It's great," he said of working in the guitar factory. Mr. Vykydal said some of his best guitar makers were young guitar players, and he hoped to attract more. "I need these workers by the end of the year," he said. "Already we are losing our potential customers, and if we don't make these guitars for them they'll go to Korea or other places."

The only drawback to his new job, Mr. Vykydal said, is that he has not picked up a guitar himself in years. "I'd like to," he said, "but it's just not a realistic wish."

## CURRENCY RATES

Nov. 29

**Cross Rates**

| | $ | £ | DM | F.F. | Lire | D.Fl. | B.F. | S.F. | Yen | C$ | Peseta |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 1.7255 | 2.898 | 1.3289 | 0.3281 | 0.114* | — | 5.440* | 1.3332 | 1.5161* | 1.58 | 1.1315* |
| Brussels | 31.57 | 53.165 | 24.306 | 6.003 | 2.0882* | 18.3655 | — | 24.43 | 0.2778 | 23.48 | 20.43* |
| Frankfurt | 1.2914 | 2.174 | — | 0.2742 | 1.0134* | 0.8174 | 4.0938* | 1.1179 | 1.248* | 1.1372 | 1.1151* |
| London (a) | 1.6603 | — | 2.5928 | 0.7756 | 2.545.52 | 2.3078 | 53.332 | 2.1383 | 191.2382 | 2.2645 | 217.579 |
| Madrid | 128.253 | 215.48 | 84.35 | 24.284 | 8.54* | 75.88 | 4.067 | 99.554 | 112.667* | 95.985 | — |
| Milan | 1,531.75 | 2,542.30 | 985.99 | 289.95 | — | 898.58 | 47.837 | 1,183.85 | 13.29* | 1,030.47 | 11,713 |
| New York (b) | — | 1.6034 | 1.539 | 0.3298 | 1.1568 | 1.7261 | 31.72 | 1.3963 | 113.365 | 1.3512 | 128.69 |
| Paris | 5.215 | 8.7715 | 3.3985 | — | 0.3448* | 3.0934 | 0.1694 | 4.8148 | 4.3963* | 3.8696 | 4.681 |
| Tokyo | 112.85 | 189.27 | 74.22 | 21.67 | 0.753 | 66.15 | 2.4828 | 97.05 | — | 84.53 | 0.8877 |
| Toronto | 1.3316 | 2.2338 | 0.8702 | 0.2564 | 0.0892* | 0.783 | 0.0367* | 1.0265 | 1.183* | — | 1.0505* |
| Zurich | 1.2668 | 2.1254 | 0.8287 | 0.249 | 0.0865* | 0.7459 | 4.1077* | — | 1.1435* | 0.9565 | 1.0002 |
| 1 ECU | 1.2626 | 0.7596 | 1.0574 | 0.3043 | 1.0718.84 | 2.1735 | 38.8286 | 1.4282 | 142.566 | 1.2016 | 142.35 |
| 1 SDR | 1.4487 | 0.8631 | 1.2287 | N.Q. | 2,219.56 | 2.4939 | 45.4876 | 1.3687 | 163.642 | 1.3932 | 185.799 |

*Closings in Amsterdam, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Toronto and Zurich. Rates in other centers.*
*a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar. *Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.*

**Other Dollar Values**

| Currency | Per $ | Currency | Per $ | Currency | Per $ | Currency | Per $ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argent. peso | 0.9788 | Greek drac. | 241.50 | Mex. peso | 7.879 | S. Afr. rand | 4.601 |
| Australian $ | 1.2324 | Hong Kong $ | 7.7317 | N. Zealand $ | 1.4051 | S. Kor. won | 828.50 |
| Austrian sch. | 10.798 | Hung. forint | 160.62 | Norw. krone | 6.404 | Swed. krona | 6.6893 |
| Brazil real | 1.0222 | Indian rupee | 35.73 | Pak. peso | 26.28 | Taiwan $ | 27.47 |
| Chilean peso | 0.333 | Indo. rupiah | 2343.5 | Polish zloty | 2.84 | Thai baht | 25.49 |
| Czech koruna | 26.94 | Irish £ | 0.6946 | Port. escudo | 155.06 | Turkish lira | 100864. |
| Danish krone | 5.6795 | Israeli shek. | 3.2502 | Russ. ruble | 5505.0 | UAE dirham | 3.6705 |
| Egypt. pound | 3.3925 | Kuwi. dinar | 0.2985 | Saudi riyal | 3.75 | Venez. bolív. | 471.50 |
| Fin. markka | 4.6814 | Malay. ring. | 2.5265 | Slvg. $ | 1.402 | | |

**Forward Rates**

| Currency | 30-day | 60-day | 90-day | Currency | 30-day | 60-day | 90-day |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pound Sterling | 1.6081 | 1.6002 | 1.5788 | Japanese yen | 113.13 | 112.69 | 112.25 |
| Canadian dollar | 1.3463 | 1.3424 | 1.3398 | Swiss franc | 1.2955 | 1.2917 | 1.2882 |
| Deutsche mark | 1.5291 | 1.5294 | 1.5270 | | | | |

*Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque de France (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from the Associated Press, Bloomberg and Reuters.*

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## CAPITAL MARKETS ON MONDAY

# One Way or Another, Investors See Interest Rates in Europe Falling

By Carl Gewirtz
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — The way professional money managers see it, something in Europe's economic situation is going to give — and soon. Either German interest rates come down to accommodate France's need for an economic boost, or speculators will attack the franc and force a depreciation.

The markets appear to be betting on a German-led cut in European interest rates. Heavy buying in the German futures market last week drove the price of the December contract to a new high, pushing down yields in the cash market.

For the week, the yield on 10-year German government bonds fell nearly 20 basis points, to 5.64 percent. Traders reported that institutional investors, who had tended to stay away from Bunds yielding below 6 percent, were rushing to get in before the yield breaks below its low in the modern era, 5.54 percent.

The rally in Germany fueled gains in other European bond markets, and the decline in yields fed a rise in stock prices across the Continent.

The franc weakened across the board, however, reflecting concern that France could be forced to take unilateral action on interest rates. Analysts warn that the rally in French bonds, which had the same yield as German paper, could suffer if the currency came under attack. Were that to happen, they said, it could signal the beginning of turmoil in all the European markets that have benefited this year from optimism about monetary union.

In New York on Friday, the dollar closed at 5.2298 francs, up from 5.1690 francs Wednesday. The U.S. market was closed for a holiday Thursday.

One of the key features of the French economy is that long-term rates have more of an impact than short-term rates.

According to the Bank of France, more than 40 percent of corporate debt liability in the country is indexed to long-term rates. In the central bank's view, a messy speculative attack on the French currency would be less desirable than a cut in German rates, as it would accomplish the less important part of what critics of current policy are calling for.

The governor of the Bank of France, Jean-Claude Trichet, said a weaker franc would not help the business climate if, by creating uncertainty about policy, it resulted in higher long-term interest rates.

In a recent magazine article that reopened the debate on what is needed to get France's economy moving, former President Valery Giscard d'Estaing wrote, "Ideally, Germany would also want to alter the value of their currency against the dollar." But as playing politics with the Deutsche mark does not seem to be Bonn's intention, he said, France should go it alone.

In effect, the former president — who insisted that he remained committed to the idea of creating a European monetary union in 1999 — urged that France use the 15 percent margin of maneuver that the franc now is permitted against the mark and weaken the franc by slashing short-term rates. French policy has been to hold the franc to the earlier standard of fluctuating only 2.25 percent.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's proposal is unacceptable to the French central bank — although even there a minority of critics is calling for change — because of the likely negative impact on long-term rates. Charles Wyplosz, an academic expert, labels the Giscard proposal "very dangerous," saying, "It opens a can of worms — if France seeks a devaluation against the mark, it can only open a bruising debate as everyone in Europe rushes to have an undervalued currency."

Mr. Wyplosz's solution is for France to announce that it will temporarily use the 15 percent band and that short-term rates will be cut and the franc allowed to weaken — but for France also to pledge to fix the franc's exchange rate, upon entering monetary union, at its current central rate against the mark.

Such an assurance, he said, would anchor investor expectations about French policy yet enable the government to make a dash for growth via lower short-term rates and a weakened exchange rate without upsetting the confidence required to hold long-term rates steady.

Even though short-term rates are not so crucial to private economic decision-makers, and even though a weakening against the dollar would have only minor effect — especially if German action led all European currencies down against the dollar — Mr. Wyplosz said some action would be better than none when something must be done to jump-start economic activity in Europe.

He said encouraging exports and cutting short-term rates were no solution for Europe's underlying problems, which include rigidity in wages, a relative lack of labor mobility and a high degree of government regulation.

"Europe, no doubt, has a huge supply-side problem," he said. "We're not going to massively cut unemployment just by manipulating exchange and interest rates.

"But Europe also currently has a demand-side problem — consumption and investment are weak."

## Most Active International Bonds

The 250 most active international bonds traded through the Euroclear system for the week ending Nov. 29. Prices supplied by Telekurs.

### Belgian Franc

| Rnk | Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 141 | Belgium | 7 | 04/29/99 | 107.1900 | 6.5300 |
| 228 | Belgium | 9 | 03/28/03 | 119.5600 | 7.5300 |

### British Pound

| Rnk | Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 109 | Britain | 5.566 | 03/30/99 | 100.0400 | 5.5634 |
| 124 | Britain | 7 | 11/06/01 | 99.5938 | 7.0300 |
| 130 | FF Fin | 9⅛ | 12/31/99 | 101.0000 | 9.0300 |
| 200 | Halifax BS | 8¾ | 07/10/06 | 103.8750 | 8.4200 |
| 213 | Britain | 7½ | 12/07/06 | 100.4060 | 7.4700 |
| 234 | Salomon | 6.906 | 11/26/01 | 99.5700 | 6.9400 |
| 250 | FEK | 6¾ | 12/29/00 | 98.2500 | 6.8700 |

### Canadian Dollar

| Rnk | Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 127 | Canada | 7 | 12/01/06 | 107.0000 | 6.5400 |
| 217 | Canada | 8 | 06/01/23 | 115.6000 | 6.9200 |

### Danish Krone

| Rnk | Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7 | Denmark | 8 | 03/15/06 | 108.7200 | 7.3600 |
| 15 | Denmark | 9 | 11/15/98 | 108.6900 | 8.2800 |
| 19 | Denmark | 9 | 11/15/00 | 113 | 7.9600 |
| 21 | Denmark | 7 | 12/15/04 | 103.3000 | 6.7800 |
| 26 | Denmark | 7 | 11/10/24 | 93.1400 | 7.5200 |
| 29 | Denmark | 8 | 05/15/03 | 109.9000 | 7.2800 |
| 33 | Denmark | 8 | 11/15/01 | 109.8000 | 7.2900 |
| 50 | Denmark | 7 | 11/15/07 | 100.8700 | 6.9400 |
| 64 | Denmark | 6 | 11/15/02 | 101.1200 | 5.9300 |
| 67 | Denmark | 6 | 12/10/99 | 103.1800 | 5.8200 |
| 99 | Denmark | 7 | 08/15/97 | 102.2100 | 6.8500 |
| 137 | Denmark | 6 | 02/15/99 | 103.2000 | 5.8100 |
| 139 | Denmark | 7 | 02/15/98 | 103.5400 | 6.7600 |
| 230 | Nykredit 3 Cs | 6 | 10/01/26 | 85.5500 | 7.0100 |
| 238 | Real Kredit | 6 | 10/01/26 | 85.6500 | 7.0100 |

### Deutsche Mark

| Rnk | Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Germany | 6¼ | 04/26/06 | 103.3614 | 6.0500 |
| 2 | Germany | 6 | 02/16/06 | 101.5780 | 5.9100 |
| 3 | Germany | 6⅞ | 05/12/05 | 107.5000 | 6.4000 |
| 4 | Germany | 6½ | 10/14/05 | 104.9414 | 6.1900 |
| 5 | Germany | 7⅜ | 01/03/05 | 110.7900 | 6.6600 |
| 6 | Germany | 6 | 01/05/06 | 101.5600 | 5.9100 |
| 8 | Germany | 8¼ | 09/20/01 | 114.3733 | 7.2100 |
| 9 | Germany | 5 | 05/21/01 | 101.6800 | 4.9200 |
| 10 | Germany | 8 | 01/21/02 | 113.6600 | 7.0400 |
| 11 | Germany | 5¼ | 02/21/01 | 102.5700 | 5.1200 |
| 12 | Germany | 8½ | 08/20/01 | 116.3160 | 7.5200 |
| 13 | Germany | 8 | 07/22/02 | 113.9833 | 7.0200 |
| 14 | Treuhand | 7½ | 09/09/04 | 111.5100 | 6.7300 |
| 20 | Germany | 6¼ | 01/04/24 | 94.7260 | 6.6000 |
| 22 | Treuhand | 7⅛ | 01/29/03 | 109.4450 | 6.5100 |
| 23 | Treuhand | 7¼ | 12/02/02 | 110.8100 | 6.6600 |
| 24 | Germany | 5¾ | 08/22/00 | 104.4425 | 5.5100 |
| 27 | Germany | 5⅛ | 11/21/00 | 102.3325 | 5.0100 |
| 28 | Germany | 6½ | 07/15/03 | 106.0100 | 6.1300 |
| 30 | Germany | 9 | 10/20/00 | 115.6600 | 7.7800 |
| 31 | Treuhand | 6⅝ | 07/09/03 | 106.6100 | 6.2100 |
| 32 | Germany | 5⅞ | 05/15/00 | 104.8600 | 5.6000 |
| 34 | Germany | 8½ | 02/20/01 | 114.4700 | 7.4300 |
| 35 | Germany | 6 | 09/15/03 | 103.6725 | 5.7900 |
| 36 | Germany | 3½ | 09/18/98 | 99.8800 | 3.5000 |
| 37 | Treuhand | 6¾ | 05/13/04 | 106.9400 | 6.3100 |
| 38 | Germany | 7½ | 11/11/04 | 111.6000 | 6.7200 |
| 39 | Treuhand | 6⅞ | 06/11/03 | 107.9825 | 6.3700 |
| 40 | Treuhand | 7⅜ | 10/01/02 | 112.6600 | 6.8800 |
| 42 | Treuhand | 6½ | 04/23/03 | 106.1000 | 6.1300 |
| 43 | Germany | 6¾ | 07/15/04 | 107.0180 | 6.3100 |
| 44 | Germany | 8⅜ | 05/21/01 | 114.4200 | 7.3200 |
| 45 | Treuhand | 6⅛ | 07/01/99 | 105.8200 | 6.0200 |
| 46 | Treuhand | 5 | 12/17/98 | 102.5733 | 4.8700 |
| 47 | Germany | 8 | 03/20/97 | 101.4050 | 7.8900 |
| 49 | Germany | 5¼ | 11/20/97 | 101.8300 | 5.1600 |
| 52 | Germany | 6⅝ | 01/20/98 | 103.5433 | 6.4000 |
| 53 | Treuhand | 6¼ | 03/04/04 | 104.1500 | 6.0000 |
| 54 | Germany | 6⅞ | 12/02/98 | 106.0800 | 6.4800 |
| 55 | Germany | 8⅞ | 12/20/00 | 115.5667 | 7.6800 |
| 56 | Germany | 9 | 01/22/01 | 116.1975 | 7.7500 |
| 57 | Germany | 7⅛ | 12/20/02 | 109.5867 | 6.5000 |
| 59 | Germany | 5⅝ | 08/20/98 | 103.6100 | 5.5500 |
| 60 | Germany | 6¾ | 04/22/03 | 107.4600 | 6.2800 |
| 61 | Germany | 6¾ | 09/15/99 | 107.2100 | 6.3000 |
| 63 | Germany | 6⅜ | 05/20/98 | 104.0900 | 6.1200 |
| 69 | Germany | 8 | 09/22/97 | 103.6800 | 7.7200 |
| 70 | Germany | 7 | 12/22/97 | 103.7400 | 6.7500 |
| 71 | Germany | 7¼ | 10/20/97 | 103.3800 | 7.0100 |
| 72 | Treuhand | 6¼ | 07/29/99 | 105.6400 | 5.9200 |
| 74 | Germany | 7 | 01/13/00 | 108.0700 | 6.4800 |
| 78 | Germany | 6½ | 03/15/00 | 106.7300 | 6.0900 |
| 81 | Germany | 5¼ | 10/20/98 | 102.9817 | 5.1000 |
| 84 | Germany | 6⅞ | 02/24/99 | 106.4700 | 6.4600 |
| 85 | Treuhand | 6 | 11/12/03 | 103.1533 | 5.8200 |
| 89 | Germany | 6 | 06/20/16 | 94.5475 | 6.3500 |
| 93 | Germany | 8¼ | 07/21/97 | 103.0800 | 8.0000 |
| 94 | Germany | 8¾ | 07/20/00 | 114.2900 | 7.4600 |
| 95 | Germany | 7½ | 10/20/97 | 103.5900 | 7.2400 |
| 97 | Germany | 5¼ | 02/25/98 | 102.1700 | 5.1400 |
| 98 | Treuhand | 6⅛ | 03/26/98 | 103.4300 | 5.9200 |
| 102 | Treuhand | 6⅛ | 06/25/98 | 103.8900 | 5.9000 |
| 106 | Germany | 5¾ | 08/20/97 | 101.7100 | 5.6500 |
| 115 | Treuhand | 5⅝ | 09/24/98 | 103.4800 | 5.4400 |
| 117 | Germany | 5⅜ | 02/22/99 | 103.4700 | 5.1900 |
| 123 | Germany | 6¼ | 02/20/98 | 103.3200 | 6.0500 |
| 131 | Germany | 6⅜ | 01/20/98 | 103.2600 | 6.1700 |
| 132 | Germany | 8½ | 08/21/00 | 113.5940 | 7.4800 |
| 136 | Germany | 6 | 02/20/98 | 103.0200 | 5.8200 |
| 146 | Treuhand | 7 | 11/25/99 | 108.1000 | 6.4800 |
| 152 | Treuhand | 5 | 01/14/99 | 102.5800 | 4.8700 |
| 161 | Germany | 6⅛ | 05/20/99 | 105.2700 | 5.8200 |
| 162 | Germany | 8¼ | 05/22/00 | 113.8600 | 7.6800 |
| 165 | Ba Credit Card | 6 | 11/15/05 | 102.9638 | 5.8300 |
| 169 | Germany | 7¼ | 10/21/02 | 110.3060 | 6.5700 |
| 172 | Treuhand | 5¾ | 04/29/99 | 104.3100 | 5.5100 |
| 176 | Cap Credit Card | 5⅝ | 08/15/01 | 102.6383 | 5.4800 |
| 188 | Germany | 5¾ | 05/28/99 | 104.3000 | 5.5100 |
| 195 | Germany | 6¾ | 05/20/97 | 101.4200 | 6.2900 |
| 196 | Germany Tbills | zero | 04/18/97 | 98.8156 | 3.0700 |
| 204 | Germany | 8⅜ | 01/20/97 | 100.6600 | 8.3200 |
| 214 | Germany | 6⅜ | 08/14/98 | 104.5500 | 6.1000 |
| 215 | LB Baden Wurtt | 6½ | 09/21/05 | 103.3000 | 6.2900 |
| 216 | Germany | 8 | 05/02/02 | 113.0600 | 7.0800 |
| 223 | Germany | 2.848 | 09/30/04 | 99.0900 | 2.8700 |
| 226 | Spain | 7¼ | 03/04/03 | 109.1600 | 6.6400 |
| 232 | German States | 6¼ | 08/21/06 | 101.6700 | 6.1500 |
| 235 | Depfa | 4½ | 04/02/98 | 101.2100 | 4.4500 |
| 236 | Austria | 6½ | 01/10/24 | 96.5500 | 6.7300 |
| 239 | Germany | 6⅛ | 03/20/98 | 103.3700 | 5.9300 |
| 245 | Germany Tbills | zero | 01/17/97 | 99.5778 | 3.0100 |
| 246 | Depfa Bank | 4¾ | 11/13/01 | 98.7306 | 4.8100 |

### Dutch Guilder

| Rnk | Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | Netherlands | 6⅛ | 07/15/98 | 104.1500 | 6.0000 |
| 41 | Netherlands | 6 | 01/15/06 | 102.1800 | 5.8700 |
| 62 | Netherlands | 5¾ | 09/15/02 | 103.2500 | 5.5700 |
| 87 | Netherlands | 8¾ | 09/15/01 | 116.6000 | 7.5000 |
| 88 | Netherlands | 7 | 08/15/99 | 107.4700 | 6.5100 |
| 90 | Netherlands | 7½ | 01/15/23 | 112.6500 | 6.6600 |
| 91 | Netherlands | 7 | 03/15/99 | 106.8000 | 6.5500 |
| 96 | Netherlands | 8¼ | 02/15/00 | 111.70 | 7.3900 |
| 105 | Netherlands | 9 | 01/15/01 | 116.20 | 7.7500 |
| 110 | Netherlands | 6¾ | 11/15/05 | 107.2500 | 6.2900 |
| 114 | Netherlands | 5¾ | 01/15/04 | 101.8500 | 5.6500 |
| 120 | Netherlands | 7½ | 06/15/99 | 108.4000 | 6.9200 |
| 126 | Netherlands | 7½ | 04/15/10 | 113.45 | 6.6100 |
| 133 | Netherlands | 8¼ | 06/15/02 | 115.40 | 7.1500 |
| 134 | Netherlands | 9 | 05/15/00 | 114.5500 | 7.8600 |
| 143 | Netherlands | 7¾ | 03/01/05 | 113.90 | 6.8000 |
| 147 | Netherlands | 7½ | 11/15/99 | 109.2000 | 6.8700 |
| 149 | Netherlands | 7¼ | 10/01/04 | 110¾ | 6.5500 |
| 150 | Netherlands | 8¾ | 05/01/00 | 113.6500 | 7.7000 |
| 153 | Netherlands | 8¼ | 02/15/07 | 118.5200 | 6.9600 |
| 164 | Netherlands | 6½ | 04/15/03 | 106.6500 | 6.0900 |
| 166 | Netherlands | 8½ | 03/15/01 | 114.6000 | 7.4200 |
| 179 | Netherlands | 7¾ | 01/15/00 | 110.1000 | 7.0400 |
| 183 | Netherlands | 6¼ | 01/15/99 | 105.4500 | 6.1600 |
| 184 | Netherlands | 7 | 06/15/05 | 108.9500 | 6.4200 |
| 185 | Netherlands | 7 | 02/15/03 | 109.4000 | 6.4000 |
| 224 | Netherlands | 9 | 07/01/00 | 114.8500 | 7.8400 |
| 227 | Netherlands | zero | 01/15/23 | 17 | 7.0100 |
| 242 | Netherlands | 9¼ | 11/30/00 | 116.90 | 7.9100 |

### ECU

| Rnk | Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 79 | France OAT | 7½ | 04/25/05 | 109.2900 | 6.8600 |
| 82 | France B.T.A.N. | 6 | 03/16/01 | 103.6600 | 5.7900 |
| 104 | France OAT | 7 | 04/25/06 | 105.1200 | 6.6600 |
| 116 | UK T-note | 5 | 01/26/99 | 100.8900 | 4.9600 |
| 119 | France BTAN | 5 | 03/16/99 | 101.2300 | 4.9400 |
| 138 | UK T-note | 8 | 01/27/98 | 104.0800 | 7.6900 |
| 140 | France OAT | 6¾ | 04/25/02 | 105.5000 | 6.4000 |
| 148 | France OAT | 9½ | 04/25/00 | 114.1000 | 8.3300 |
| 151 | France BTAN | 7¼ | 03/16/98 | 103.6600 | 6.9900 |
| 156 | Britain | 9⅛ | 02/21/01 | 114⅝ | 7.9600 |
| 206 | France OAT | 6 | 04/25/04 | 101.0100 | 5.9400 |
| 222 | EIB | 10 | 01/24/01 | 117⅝ | 8.5000 |
| 244 | Italy | 4.031 | 10/30/05 | 98.8400 | 4.0800 |
| 249 | France OAT | 8¼ | 04/25/22 | 113.6000 | 7.2600 |

### Finnish Markka

| Rnk | Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 225 | Finland | 11 | 01/15/99 | 114.2803 | 9.6300 |

### French Franc

| Rnk | Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 92 | France OAT | 7¼ | 04/25/06 | 111.1400 | 6.5200 |
| 118 | France OAT | 6¾ | 10/25/03 | 108.5300 | 6.2200 |
| 122 | France BTAN | 7 | 11/12/99 | 107.9100 | 6.4900 |
| 128 | France OAT SP | zero | 04/25/23 | 15.5100 | 7.3100 |
| 157 | France OAT | 8⅛ | 05/25/99 | 109.6000 | 7.4100 |
| 170 | France OAT | 7½ | 04/25/05 | 112.8000 | 6.6500 |
| 171 | France OAT | 8½ | 11/25/02 | 117.5200 | 7.2300 |
| 193 | France OAT | 8¼ | 02/27/04 | 117.1800 | 7.0400 |
| 208 | France OAT | 6½ | 10/25/06 | 105.4100 | 6.1700 |
| 231 | France OAT | 6 | 10/25/25 | 91.1100 | 6.5900 |

### Irish Punt

| Rnk | Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 202 | Ireland | 6¼ | 10/18/01 | 100.2222 | 6.4900 |

### Italian Lira

| Rnk | Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 160 | Italy | 9½ | 02/01/01 | 109.2100 | 8.7000 |
| 205 | Italy | 9½ | 02/01/06 | 112.0600 | 8.4800 |
| 220 | Deutsche Bk Fin | zero | 10/15/26 | 12 | 7.3500 |

### Japanese Yen

| Rnk | Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 159 | Spain | 3.10 | 09/20/06 | 103.5000 | 3.0000 |
| 182 | EIB | 3 | 09/20/06 | 103.1250 | 2.9100 |
| 189 | World Bank | 4½ | 06/20/00 | 111½ | 4.0400 |
| 201 | World Bank | 4¾ | 12/20/04 | 116⅛ | 4.0900 |

### Spanish Peseta

| Rnk | Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 103 | Spain | 8.40 | 04/30/01 | 107.8000 | 7.7900 |
| 113 | Spain | 8.80 | 04/30/06 | 111.1020 | 7.9200 |
| 154 | Spain | 8 | 05/30/04 | 106.2160 | 7.5300 |
| 175 | Spain | 10.15 | 01/31/06 | 120.0770 | 8.4500 |
| 187 | Spain | 10.90 | 08/30/03 | 121.5590 | 8.9700 |
| 197 | Spain | 10.10 | 02/28/01 | 113.6130 | 8.8900 |
| 219 | Spain | 9.40 | 04/30/99 | 107.1440 | 8.7700 |

### Swedish Krona

| Rnk | Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25 | Sweden | 11 | 01/21/99 | 111.5400 | 9.8600 |
| 77 | Sweden | 6 | 02/09/05 | 94.2400 | 6.3700 |
| 142 | Sweden 1036 | 10¼ | 05/05/00 | 113.8600 | 9.0000 |
| 155 | Sweden 1037 | 8 | 08/15/07 | 106.4500 | 7.5200 |
| 180 | Sweden | 13 | 06/15/01 | 126.7700 | 10.2500 |

### U.S. Dollar

| Rnk | Name | Cpn | Maturity | Price | Yield |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16 | Brazil | 4½ | 04/15/14 | 76.9770 | 5.8500 |
| 17 | Argentina FRN | 6⅜ | 03/29/05 | 82.9252 | 7.9900 |
| 48 | Argentina | 5¼ | 03/31/23 | 61.7854 | 8.5000 |
| 51 | Venezuela | 6⅝ | 12/18/07 | 84.0000 | 7.8900 |
| 58 | Venezuela | 6¾ | 03/31/20 | 76.1419 | 8.8700 |
| 65 | Brazil 910.0 | 6 11/16 | 01/01/01 | 93.8198 | 7.1300 |
| 66 | Brazil S.ZI | 6½ | 04/15/24 | 75.8100 | 8.5700 |
| 68 | Bulgaria | 6 11/16 | 07/28/11 | 48.6250 | 13.7500 |
| 73 | Brazil L | 6½ | 04/15/06 | 85.0239 | 7.6400 |
| 75 | Sallie Mae | 4½ | 08/02/99 | 96.6250 | 4.6600 |
| 76 | Brazil S.L | 6 9/16 | 04/15/12 | 72.0917 | 9.1000 |
| 80 | Bulgaria | 6 11/16 | 07/28/24 | 54.2500 | 12.3300 |
| 83 | Mexico par A | 6¼ | 12/31/19 | 73.7375 | 8.4800 |
| 86 | Russia | 9¼ | 11/27/01 | 99.6250 | 9.2800 |
| 100 | Ecuador | 3 | 02/28/15 | 63.8072 | 4.7000 |
| 101 | Mexico par B | 6¼ | 12/31/19 | 73.5000 | 8.5000 |
| 107 | Transtokyo Hy | 6⅞ | 11/21/06 | 102.5000 | 6.7100 |
| 108 | Mexico | 11½ | 05/15/26 | 104.1250 | 11.0400 |
| 111 | Italy | 6⅞ | 09/27/23 | 97.5000 | 7.0500 |
| 112 | Mexico D | 6.453 | 12/28/19 | 84.7500 | 7.6100 |
| 121 | Bulgaria | 2¼ | 07/28/12 | 36.6048 | 6.1500 |
| 125 | Argentina | 5⅜ | 04/01/01 | 121.0000 | 4.4421 |
| 129 | Brazil par ZI | 5 | 04/15/24 | 62.3233 | 8.0200 |
| 135 | Argentina L | 6⅜ | 03/31/23 | 75.5000 | 8.4400 |
| 144 | Mexico A | 6.453 | 12/31/19 | 84.7500 | 7.6100 |
| 145 | Argentina | 11 | 10/09/06 | 104.0000 | 10.5800 |
| 158 | Mexico C | 6⅜ | 12/31/19 | 84.7500 | 7.5200 |
| 163 | Bayerische LB | 6½ | 11/19/01 | 101.5000 | 6.4000 |
| 167 | Mexico | 7⅝ | 08/06/01 | 100.1700 | 7.5497 |
| 168 | Custom Repack | | 11/10/03 | 100.0633 | |
| 173 | Ecuador par | 3¼ | 02/28/25 | 46.8800 | 6.9300 |
| 174 | Mexico | 11⅜ | 09/15/16 | 103.2500 | 11.0200 |
| 177 | Britain | 5⅜ | 10/04/01 | 99.7900 | 5.3900 |
| 178 | World Bank | 5.68 | 09/27/99 | 100.0257 | 5.6800 |
| 181 | Brazil Cbond S.L | 4½ | 04/15/14 | 63.0950 | 7.1300 |
| 186 | World Bank | 6⅝ | 08/21/06 | 102.2500 | 6.4800 |
| 190 | EIB | 7⅛ | 09/18/06 | 105.6250 | 6.7500 |
| 191 | Poland | 6½ | 10/27/24 | 97.3800 | 6.6700 |
| 192 | Bco Com Ext. | 7¼ | 02/02/04 | 87.6250 | 8.2700 |
| 194 | Britain | 6¾ | 07/19/01 | 102.8750 | 6.5600 |
| 198 | Mydfo Trust | 6 11/16 | 09/15/07 | 86.2919 | 7.7499 |
| 199 | Poland | 4 | 10/27/14 | 86.1186 | 4.6400 |
| 203 | Panama pdi | 4 | 07/17/16 | 73.2381 | 5.4600 |
| 207 | Nigeria | 6¼ | 11/15/20 | 66.5000 | 9.4000 |
| 209 | Venezuela par B | 6¾ | 03/31/20 | 76.0224 | 8.8800 |
| 210 | World Bank | 7⅝ | 01/19/23 | 110 | 6.9300 |
| 211 | Mexico B | 6⅜ | 12/31/19 | 84.7500 | 7.5200 |
| 212 | Venezuela | 6⅞ | 03/31/20 | 78.5000 | 8.2000 |
| 218 | Stadshypotek | 5⅝ | 03/12/99 | 99.7650 | 5.6400 |
| 221 | Argentina | 5.773 | 12/28/99 | 59.6875 | 9.6728 |
| 229 | Sweden | 5⅜ | 02/08/01 | 99.9600 | 5.3800 |
| 233 | Venezuela | 6⅝ | 03/18/07 | 87.0000 | 7.6149 |
| 237 | Ontario | 5¼ | 11/07/00 | 98.7190 | 5.8200 |
| 240 | Italy | 5.488 | 06/28/01 | 100.1200 | 5.4817 |
| 241 | Belgium | 5½ | 11/05/03 | 96.1250 | 5.7200 |
| 243 | Credit Lyonnais | 6⅛ | 12/31/99 | 98.0000 | 6.7600 |
| 247 | Wachovia Bk | 7 | 10/17/08 | 102.6250 | 6.8200 |
| 248 | Argentina | 8⅛ | 12/20/03 | 92.8750 | 9.0200 |

# Holiday Spree Could Halt Bond Rally

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

NEW YORK — The rally that lifted U.S. bonds to their best month since May 1995 in November may take a holiday in the coming week.

Traders said economic data to be released this week should support bond prices. But some investors warned that signs of a strong start to the holiday shopping season that began Friday in the United States may raise fears in the market of an inflationary spending boom.

As the economy has shown signs of cooling in recent weeks and the yield on Treasury securities has fallen, non-U.S. investors have added to their holdings.

Bond prices rose Friday, and the yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond finished at 6.35 percent, down from 6.44 percent a week earlier. The yield has fallen 45 basis points, or hundredths of a percentage point, in the past five weeks.

The report Monday on the purchasing managers' index for November is not expected to show much change, and the higher level of jobless claims seen in the past couple of weeks points to a November employment report that will not indicate that the economy is about to overheat.

In addition, a report due Wednesday from a congressional commission is expected to confirm that the consumer price index overstates U.S. inflation, a development that would bode well for the U.S. budget deficit in coming years.

But investors said bond prices probably would not head much higher until it became clear that a holiday spending spree would not increase inflation.

Some signs of strength in recent statistics, such as the unexpectedly firm 0.1 percent rise in Wednesday's report on October durable-goods orders, have also lowered traders' enthusiasm.

William Griggs, a managing director at Griggs & Santow Inc., said Treasury securities had already priced in so much good news that the market was vulnerable to disappointing reports.

"It's just tough to make the fundamental case at this point that it ought to improve more," he said.

**U.S. CREDIT MARKETS**

The market's biggest concern at this point is the state of holiday spending, said Barbara Kenworthy, a portfolio manager at Prudential Mutual Funds.

"If consumers take their hands out of their pockets and start to spend, the market at these levels is probably a little high in price," she said.

Market participants are likely to focus on all of the coming week's evidence about consumer spending, including news reports about how busy the stores appeared to be over the weekend. Weekly sales surveys are due Tuesday, and reports on chain stores' November sales are to be released Thursday.

"The holiday shopping season is upon us," said Michael Evans of Northwestern University, "and its success will be key to the economy's performance in the fourth quarter."

But Mr. Evans, who compiles a business outlook index for the American Production & Inventory Control Society Inc. in Falls Church, Virginia, said his index pointed to a further slowdown in the economy. That index, he said, fell to 46.8 in November from 49.1 in October.

The stores were crowded Friday, the day after Thanksgiving Day and traditionally the first day of the Christmas shopping season in America.

"It's absolutely surprising how much buying is going on," said Richard Giss, a partner in Deloitte & Touche's retail services group, which was surveying malls throughout the United States on Friday.

Traders said bonds could falter if the two private reports on retail sales for the week that ended Saturday supported early indications that consumers were in a mood to spend.

Todd Speiser, a bond trader at Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., said, "If we do see signs that things are picking up on the consumer-demand front, some people might decide to get out of the market."

But some analysts pointed out that despite the recent rally in bonds, U.S. yields are still far higher than those in some other developed countries. Japan's 10-year bond, for example yields 2.52 percent, or 356 basis points less than the current 10-year U.S. Treasury note, which yielded 6.04 percent Friday.

*(Bloomberg, Bridge News, NYT)*

## New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvilettes

| Issuer | Amount (millions) | Mat. | Coup. % | Price | Price end week | Terms |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Floating Rate Notes** | | | | | | |
| Banque Nationale de Paris | $200 | perpt | ⅝ | 99.59 | — | Interest will be ⅝ over 3-month Libor until 2006, when issue is callable at par, thereafter 2⅛ over. Fees 0.625%. (CS First Boston.) |
| China Travel Service | $150 | 2001 | 1.10 | 100.00 | — | Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.35%. Denominations $500,000. (LTCB Int'l.) |
| Korea First Bank | $100 | 1999 | 0.35 | 100.00 | — | Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.765%. Denominations $250,000. (Chase Manhattan.) |
| Lehman Brothers Holdings | $100 | 1997 | 0.12 | 100.10 | — | Over 1-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.10%. Denominations $100,000. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.) |
| Belenus Securities | FF585.7 | 1999 | ¼ | 100.00 | — | Over 3-month Pibor. Reoffered at 99.94. Average life 1.35 years. Also 215.8 million francs due 2000 and paying 0.65 over Pibor, and 154.1 million francs due 2002 and paying 1¼ over. Fees not disclosed. (Lehman Brothers Int'l.) |
| European Investment Bank | PTE20,000 | 2006 | lisbor | 100⅛ | — | Interest will be the 3-month Lisbor. Reoffered at 100.05. Noncallable. Fees not available. (CISF Banco de Investimento.) |
| Itochu | Y10,000 | 2002 | ½ | 100.00 | — | Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable private placement. Fees 0.25%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Norinchukin Int'l.) |
| **Fixed-Coupons** | | | | | | |
| Banco Bansud | $100 | 1999 | 9¼ | 99.641 | — | Noncallable. Fees 0.875%. Denominations $10,000. (ABN-AMRO Hoare Govett.) |
| Banco Itau | $100 | 1997 | 7 | 100.00 | — | Noncallable private placement. Fees 0.15%. Denominations $10,000. (UBS.) |
| Inter-American Development Bank | $180 | 2000 | 5½ | 100.00 | — | Noncallable. Fees 1.10%. Denominations $10,000. (New Japan Securities.) |
| Sainsbury (J.) | $200 | 2002 | 6¼ | 101.263 | 99.70 | Reoffered at 99.688. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.) |
| Swiss Bank Corp. Jersey | $300 | 1999 | 5¾ | 100.9975 | 100.00 | Reoffered at 99.81. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (SBC Warburg.) |
| World Bank | $900 | 1997 | 4.70 | 99.969 | — | Noncallable. Fees 0.50%. (Nikko Europe.) |
| World Bank | $1,000 | 2000 | 5.15 | 99.11 | — | Semiannually. Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Yamaichi Int'l.) |
| Denmark | DM500 | 2002 | 4¾ | 101.30 | 99.80 | Reoffered at 99.55. Noncallable. Fees 2%. Payable in Jan. (HSBC Trinkaus & Burkhardt.) |
| Hokkaido Electric Power | DM300 | 2001 | 5 | 101.86 | 100.60 | Reoffered at 99.61. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (Industrial Bank of Japan.) |
| Oesterreichische Investitionskredit | DM300 | 2002 | 5 | 102.28 | — | Noncallable. Fees 2%. Payable in Jan. (Bayerische Landesbank.) |
| Rheinhyp Finance | DM500 | 2006 | 6 | 101.685 | 100.25 | Reoffered at 99.01. Noncallable. Fees 2½%. (Bayerische Vereinsbank.) |
| Samsung Electronics | DM300 | 2001 | 5⅛ | 101.46 | — | Reoffered at 99.31. Noncallable. Fees 2%. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.) |
| Swiss Bank Corp. Jersey | DM500 | 2006 | 6¼ | 101.07 | 101.00 | Reoffered at 99.97. Noncallable. Fees 2⅛%. (SBC Warburg.) |
| Denmark | £125 | 2000 | 7¼ | 101½ | — | Reoffered at 100.10. Noncallable. Fees 1⅜%. (Daiwa Europe.) |
| Credit Local de France | ITL300,000 | 2002 | 6¾ | 101⅜ | 99.55 | Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Payable in Jan. (Banque Nationale de Paris.) |
| Deutsche Bank Finance | ITL1,000,000 | 2026 | zero | — | — | Price and fees not disclosed. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total face amount to 4 trillion lire. (Deutsche Morgan Grenfell.) |
| Dresdner Finance | ITL200,000 | 2006 | 7⅜ | 101.58 | 99.60 | Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 500 billion lire. Fees 2%. (Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.) |
| KFW Int'l Finance | ITL350,000 | 2007 | 7¼ | 101½ | — | Noncallable. Fees 2%. Payable in Jan. (Banca Nazionale del Lavoro.) |
| L-Bank | ITL100,000 | 2006 | 7.30 | 100.76 | 99.13 | Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to 300 billion lire. Fees 2%. (J.P. Morgan Securities.) |
| YPF | ITL300,000 | 2001 | 8¾ | 100.975 | — | Reoffered at 99.70. Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. (Chase Manhattan Int'l.) |
| Credit Local de France | ECU100 | 2002 | 5½ | 101.40 | | Noncallable. Fees 1⅞%. Payable in Jan. (Banque Internationale a Luxembourg.) |
| Australian Wheat Board | Y20,000 | 1999 | 5.30 | 100.00 | — | Semiannually. Redemption at maturity will be in Australian dollars. Noncallable private placement. Fees 1.60%. (Wako Int'l.) |
| Merrill Lynch & Co. | Y10,000 | 1999 | 1.36 | 100.20 | — | Noncallable private placement. Fees 0.20%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Merrill Lynch Int'l.) |
| World Bank | Y10,000 | 1997 | 6.70 | 100⅛ | — | Redemption at maturity will be in New Zealand dollars. Noncallable private placement. Fees 0.125%. (Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi.) |
| **Equity-Linked** | | | | | | |
| Sungei Way Holdings | $100 | 2001 | 1¼ | 100.00 | — | Redemption at maturity at 130.17 to yield 6.54%. Noncallable. Convertible at 16.20 ringgits per share, a 12.45% premium, and at 2.524 ringgits per dollar. Fees not disclosed. (Jardine Flemings.) |

## The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Dec. 2-6

*A schedule of this week's economic and financial events, compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.*

| | Asia-Pacific | Europe | Americas |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Expected This Week** | **Tokyo:** European Parliament President Klaus Hansch visits Japan at the invitation of the Japanese Parliament. Sunday to Friday. **Manila:** National Economic and Development Authority holds a conference on transportation and water and power development programs. Monday and Tuesday | **Bonn:** Industrial production figures and manufacturing orders for October. **Moscow:** Morgan Stanley & Co. begins its Russian stock index. **Almaty, Kazakstan:** The country's first Eurobond, managed by ABN-AMRO, is presented to investors. | **Washington:** Conference by American Enterprise Institute for Public Policy Research. Keynote speaker is Federal Reserve Chairman Alan Greenspan. Tuesday through Thursday; Labor Department reports on third-quarter productivity and costs. |
| **Monday Dec. 2** | **Tokyo:** Japan-U.S. security consultative meetings. Participants include Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda, U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry and U.S. Ambassador to Japan Walter Mondale. | **Brussels:** European Union finance ministers meet to discuss public borrowing limits after the introduction of the common European currency. **Paris:** INSEE releases October unemployment rate. | **Auburn Hills, Michigan:** Chrysler Corp.'s U.S. retail sales for November. **New York:** Meeting of the UN Sanctions Committee on Iraq; Conference Board reports leading indicators for October. |
| **Tuesday Dec. 3** | **Tokyo:** Economic Planning Agency releases gross domestic product figures for July to September. **Manila:** Philippine National Bank holds special stockholders' meeting to approve capital increase. | **Brussels:** November jobless figures. **Paris:** President Jacques Chirac of France and Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany meet; Microsoft Corp. unveils European strategy. **Vienna:** November unemployment report. | **New York:** Johnson Redbook research service's weekly survey of sales at department, discount and chain stores. **Washington:** October new home sales. |
| **Wednesday Dec. 4** | **Jakarta:** Inflation figures for November and merchandise trade figures for September. | **Moscow:** State Duma debates second reading of draft 1997 budget. **Wiesbaden, Germany:** Third-quarter gross domestic product. **Zurich:** Credit Suisse holds extraordinary shareholders meeting. | **Washington:** Commerce Department reports on October housing completions. **Sao Paulo:** Consumer price index. |
| **Thursday Dec. 5** | **Tokyo:** Ministry of Finance releases merchandise trade figures for the first 20 days of November. Electronic Industry Association of Japan releases information on shipments of color televisions and videocassette recorders for October. | **Frankfurt:** Bundesbank council meeting. **Nuremberg:** November unemployment data. **London:** November housing starts. | **Washington:** **Buenos Aires:** October trade balance. **Mexico City:** Bidding begins for concession to northeastern rail line. |
| **Friday Dec. 6** | **Goa, India:** International Energy Conference attended by energy ministers from 46 countries. **Tokyo:** Finance Minister Hiroshi Mitsuzuka and acting U.S. Trade Representative Charlene Barshefsky hold talks on insurance trade. | **London:** Production index for October. **Voorburg, Netherlands:** November consumer price index figures. **Earnings expected:** General Electric Co. | **Washington:** Labor Department reports on November unemployment; Commerce Department reports on factory orders for October. **Ottawa:** November labor force survey and third-quarter industrial capacity utilization rates. |

## Last Week's Markets

### Stock Indexes

| | Nov. 29 | Nov. 22 | % Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|
| *United States* | | | |
| DJ Indus. | 6,521.70 | 6,471.76 | +0.77 |
| DJ Util. | 235.68 | 235.40 | +0.12 |
| DJ Trans. | 2,290.82 | 2,265.34 | +1.12 |
| S & P 100 | 733.39 | 723.11 | +1.42 |
| S & P 500 | 757.02 | 748.73 | +1.11 |
| S & P Ind | 886.63 | 878.52 | +0.92 |
| NYSE Cp | 398.43 | 394.66 | +0.96 |
| Nasdaq Cp | 1,292.61 | 1,273.44 | +1.51 |
| *Japan* | | | |
| Nikkei 225 | 21,020.36 | 21,216.11 | —0.92 |
| *Britain* | | | |
| FTSE 100 | 4,058.00 | 4,018.70 | + 0.98 |
| *Canada* | | | |
| TSE Indus. | 6016.67 | 5,917.80 | +1.67 |
| *France* | | | |
| CAC 40 | 2,315.66 | 2,255.47 | + 2.67 |
| *Germany* | | | |
| DAX | 2,845.52 | 2,763.69 | + 2.96 |
| *Hong Kong* | | | |
| Hang Seng | 13,393.93 | 13,116.79 | + 2.11 |
| *World* | | | |
| MSCIP | 833.62 | 829.14 | + 0.54 |

*World index from Morgan Stanley Capital Int'l Perspective.*

### Money Rates

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *United States* | | |
| Discount rate | 5.00 | 5.00 |
| Prime rate | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| Federal funds rate | 5¾ | 5 7/16 |
| *Japan* | | |
| Discount | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Call money | 0.42 | 0.43 |
| 3-month interbank | 0.53 | 0.53 |
| *Britain* | | |
| Bank base rate | 6.00 | 6.00 |
| Call money | 5 15/16 | 5⅞ |
| 3-month interbank | 6 3/16 | 6 3/16 |
| *France* | | |
| Intervention rate | 3.20 | 3.20 |
| Call money | 3⅜ | 3 5/16 |
| 3-month interbank | 3 7/16 | 3 7/16 |
| *Germany* | | |
| Lombard | 4.50 | 4.50 |
| Call money | 4.50 | 3.07 |
| 3-month interbank | 3.25 | 3.18 |

| Gold | Nov. 29 | Nov. 22 | % Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|
| London p.m. fix $ | 371.30 | 377.00 | - 1.51 |

## Euromarts

### Eurobond Yields

| | Nov. 29 | Nov. 22 | Yr High | Yr low |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. $, long term | 6.41 | 6.58 | 7.28 | 6.17 |
| U.S. $, mdm term | 5.98 | 6.14 | 6.81 | 5.61 |
| U.S. $, short term | 5.81 | 5.81 | 6.48 | 5.19 |
| Pounds sterling | 7.52 | 7.52 | 7.88 | 6.99 |
| French francs | 5.07 | 5.14 | 6.38 | 5.07 |
| Italian lire | 7.44 | 7.51 | 10.45 | 7.44 |
| Danish kroner | 5.82 | 5.85 | 6.51 | 5.70 |
| Swedish kronor | 5.77 | 5.87 | 8.56 | 5.77 |
| ECUs, long term | 6.17 | 6.21 | 7.50 | 6.17 |
| ECUs, mdm term | 5.17 | 5.23 | 6.56 | 5.14 |
| Can. $ | 5.55 | 5.70 | 7.41 | 5.54 |
| Aus. $ | 7.22 | 7.10 | 9.04 | 7.09 |
| N.Z. $ | 7.36 | 7.33 | 9.37 | 7.04 |
| Yen | 1.87 | 1.76 | 2.78 | 1.76 |

*Source: Luxembourg stock exchange.*

### Weekly Sales

Nov. 28

Primary Market

| | Cedel Bk $ | Cedel Bk Non$ | Euroclear $ | Euroclear Non$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Straights | 209.9 | 157.8 | 1,027.7 | 2,183.4 |
| Convert. | 8.8 | — | 93.0 | 174.8 |
| FRNs | 275.0 | 431.3 | 294.0 | 816.8 |
| ECP | 9,360.4 | 6,270.7 | 9,752.4 | 7,574.7 |
| Total | 9,854.1 | 6,859.8 | 11,167.1 | 10,689.7 |

Secondary Market

| | Cedel Bk $ | Cedel Bk Non$ | Euroclear $ | Euroclear Non$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Straights | 12,893.3 | 21,239.7 | 44,049.0 | 27,692.0 |
| Convert. | 601.4 | 581.5 | 2,602.8 | 1,337.0 |
| FRNs | 10,837.1 | 4,710.7 | 39,530.9 | 7,057.8 |
| ECP | 8,413.0 | 15,462.6 | 15,347.1 | 24,686.2 |
| Total | 32,744.8 | 41,994.5 | 101,529.8 | 60,773.0 |

*Source: Euroclear, Cedel Bank.*

### Libor Rates

| | 1-month | 3-month | 6-month |
|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. $ | 5 7/16 | 5½ | 5½ |
| Deutsche mark | 3¼ | 3 5/16 | 3¼ |
| Pound sterling | 6 3/16 | 6⅜ | 6⅜ |
| French franc | 3⅜ | 3 7/16 | 3½ |
| ECU | 4 9/16 | 4 9/16 | 4 9/16 |
| Yen | ½ | ½ | 9/16 |

*Sources: Lloyds Bank, Reuters.*

مكرر من الأصل

## SHORT COVER

### Thai Minister to Seek Lower Rates

BANGKOK (Reuters) — The new Thai finance minister, Amnuay Viravan, said Sunday that he would support lowering interest rates to help investors and lift confidence in the country's slowing economy.

Mr. Amnuay was sworn in as deputy prime minister and finance minister shortly after saying that he would discuss the matter at the new government's first cabinet meeting Monday.

"Reducing the interest rate will make the investments more competitive," Mr. Amnuay said. "I will urge cooperation from the Bank of Thailand on the issue of reducing interest rates."

The governor of the central bank, Rerngchai Marakanond, urged banks last week to cut interest rates to encourage slowing business investment.

### Fairfax's Appeal to News Corp. Gone

SYDNEY (Reuters) — The head of Australian operations for News Corp. said Sunday that the media giant was no longer considering taking over the newspaper publisher John Fairfax Holdings Ltd.

Rupert Murdoch was interested in a takeover about a year ago, Ken Cowley, executive chairman of the Sydney-based News Ltd. subsidiary, told a television interviewer, but had since dropped the matter.

"It was serious a year ago," he said, "but it's gone away."

News Corp. confirmed last month that it had sold nearly its entire 5 percent stake in Fairfax.

### Export Growth to Cut Coal Costs

SYDNEY (Reuters) — Sharp growth in low-cost coal exports from Indonesia, Colombia and Venezuela will dramatically lower average world steaming coal costs in coming years, according to a study released Monday.

The report by the private commodities forecaster AME Mineral Economics said the three countries were expected to increase their share of global coal exports from 12.3 percent in 1995 to almost 20 percent by 2000.

Indonesia and Colombia were the lowest cost coal exporters in 1995.

### EDF and RWE Invest in Swiss Firm

PARIS (Bloomberg) — Electricite de France, the state-owned electrical company, confirmed Sunday that it and RWE AG of Germany had spent 1 billion French francs ($191 million) each to buy 40 percent of Union Bank of Switzerland's share in Motor-Columbus AG, a Swiss electricity holding company.

The agreement gives EDF and RWE a controlling stake in Aare-Tessin AG fuer Elektrizitaet Olten, a Swiss power company. ATEL had sales of 1.65 billion Swiss francs ($1.27 billion) in 1995.

# Korea Telecom Oversubscribed

## *Seoul Sets Base Share Price*

*Bloomberg Business News*

SEOUL — The South Korean government's sale of shares in Korea Telecom was oversubscribed by 230 percent, the Ministry of Finance and Economy said Sunday.

The government set a minimum sale price of 37,600 won ($45.38) a share. Bidding on the stock was Thursday and Friday, and the shares are to start trading next year.

"As Korea's top telephone operator, Korea Telecom deserves a share price of 40,000 to 45,000 won," said Lee Jung Woo of Daewoo Securities Co.

The government did not announce the value of the winning auctions. A ministry official said bids worth a total of 1.2 trillion won were received during the two days for the sale of 9.65 million shares, or 3.35 percent of the country's main telephone company.

Investors paid only 10 percent of their bids as deposit, and successful bidders must pay the remainder next week.

Korea Telecom has a century-old monopoly on local telephone service. Domestic and international long-distance services are split by Korea Telecom and Dacom Corp. Dacom plans to start offering local calls.

The government had planned to start trading in Korea Telecom shares last year but delayed the plan several times because it feared the offering might cause a glut of supply in an already weak stock market.

Korea Telecom had sales of $8.6 billion in 1995. In 1994, only eight other companies worldwide had revenues from international calls originating in the United States greater than its $115 million share.

### ■ China Plans Crackdown on Stock Fund Market

China plans to stamp out rampant irregularities in its stock investment fund market and train more specialized personnel, the Shanghai Securities News on Sunday quoted a senior official as saying, Reuters reported from Shanghai.

As of the end of October, China had 75 stock investment funds and 47 other kinds of funds, with total capital of 7.3 billion yuan ($876.2 million), said Zhou Daojiong, chairman of the China Securities Regulatory Commission. But less than 10 percent of the money had been invested in stocks, he told a Beijing seminar, making the establishment of such funds merely a means to raise money.

"The quality of managers of such funds is poor," he added. "There have been many irregularities, and some funds have been used to manipulate the market and do insider trading."

# *Reward and Risk in Hong Kong*

By Timothy Middleton
*New York Times Service*

Propelled by a spectacular rally in their local market, two Hong Kong funds have jumped to the highest ranks in the list of one-year leaders among international stock funds.

Fidelity Investments' Hong Kong & China fund is up more than 45 percent, and the Guinness Flight China & Hong Kong fund has risen nearly 40 percent, both ahead of most of their Latin American and European counterparts in the 12 months through last Monday. Barring a steep rise in interest rates or a political calamity in China, Hong Kong's stock rally is expected to continue. "The backdrop for the Chinese economy and the domestic Hong Kong market is very favorable," said Lynda Johnstone, London-based co-manager of the $269 million Guinness Flight portfolio.

Inflation and interest rates in China are below 10 percent, compared with more than 20 percent two years ago. In Hong Kong, which reverts to Chinese sovereignty on July 1, forecasts of earnings growth for local companies have risen in recent weeks, to an average of 14 percent to 15 percent from a former range of 10 percent to 11 percent, she said. Hong Kong's Hang Seng index is up 37 percent this year through Friday and 27 percent since July alone.

"From the point of view of valuations, economic growth and earnings momentum," said Leila B. Heckman, a Smith Barney researcher, "we like Hong Kong." But investing in China and its gateway port is not what it might seem to overseas investors. Pure China plays are few, and Hong Kong's market is peculiarly reliant on United States interest rates, owing to a currency link.

Political tensions leading up to the return of Chinese sovereignty have eased, but the multiples to earnings that investors pay in Hong Kong, even at record highs, are below those of neighboring Singapore and Malaysia.

These contradictions and subtle risks are illuminated by the recent experience of a third open-end mutual fund specializing in this market, Wright Equifund-Hong Kong. This $32 million portfolio is much more diversified than the Guinness Flight and Fidelity funds — and markedly lags them for now.

Both the Fidelity and Guinness Flight portfolios strongly reflect the Hang Seng index. All of the former's top 10 holdings, and eight of the latter's, are Hang Seng components.

While the Hong Kong Stock Exchange lists more than 550 companies, the Hang Seng includes only 33.

The property and financial sectors, sensitive to interest rates, together account for two-thirds of the Hang Seng's market capitalization. Hong Kong property is booming because interest rates are low, and the local economy is growing as much as 9 percent annually. The reliance on property closely ties Hong Kong investors to U.S. capital markets because the value of the Hong Kong dollar is officially pegged to the United States currency.

"If at some point next year the United States raises rates 25 basis points, I doubt Hong Kong would immediately raise theirs," Ms. Johnstone said. "But if you raise yours 50 basis points, they would have to raise rates in Hong Kong to maintain the stability of the currency peg."

# ANALYST: *Investors Beware – Advice Sometimes Proves Faulty*

Continued from Page 11

tend to tune out specific stock picks, in part because of potential conflicts.

Unlike stock analysts, money managers have a single job: to make money for clients. Michelle Clayman, a former analyst at Salomon Brothers Inc. who now heads her own money-management firm, New Amsterdam Partners, said, "I use analysts for fundamental data on companies, because analysts usually talk to management more frequently than we do." But she makes up her own mind whether to buy a particular stock, she said.

Plenty of people are still listening, though, as recommendations are more widely disseminated, brokers push the analysts' recommended stocks and money managers take a look at whatever stock is in the limelight. Wall Street's appetite for research, moreover, is growing, fueled by the bull market and by the addition of 3,500 new public companies in five years.

The trouble is that instead of poring over financial statements, talking to a company's customers and competitors and interviewing executives, many top analysts spend most of their day talking to their brokerage firm's own customers, marketing their services and helping their firms with investment banking activities. As little as 20 percent of a stock analyst's time, in fact, is devoted to research, people familiar with the industry said. As Ms. Clayman put it, "There is an inverse relationship between career success and the time spent on fundamental research."

To be fair, analysts who blew a call may also have made many good recommendations and were rarely alone in their enthusiasm for a particular stock. The blunders merely show their vulnerable side and do not necessarily reflect their overall records. But investors should be wary when an analyst makes a ringing endorsement of a stock recently taken public by his brokerage firm. Many new issues see several months of strong performance before the euphoria dies down and the stocks return to earth with a thud.

# SOLO: *Sampling of Equity Funds Demonstrates That Size Isn't All*

Continued from Page 11

cent in the 12 months through October.

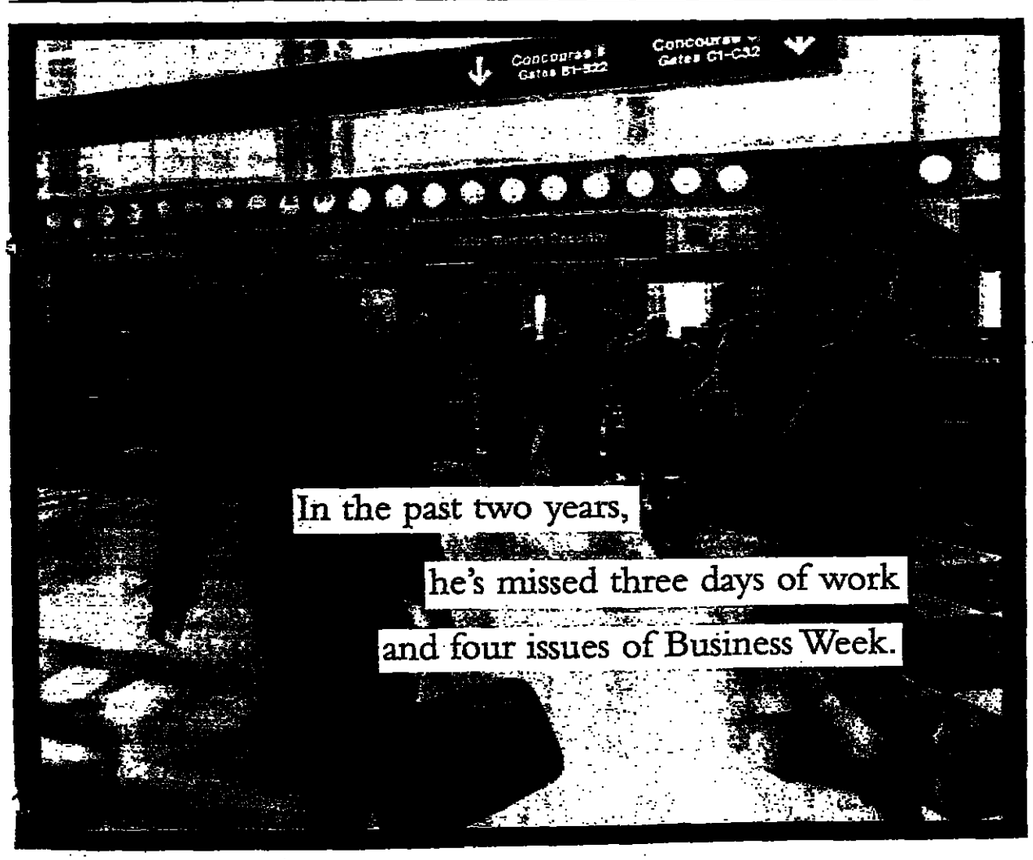
• **Sound Shore.** T. Gibbs Kane Jr. and Harry Burn III, the fund's co-owners and portfolio managers, direct $93 million in mutual-fund assets and $1.3 billion in pension accounts for blue-chip corporate clients such as Walt Disney Co. In the fund, they have focused on out-of-favor stocks, selected for their potential for a turnaround in 12 to 24 months. The strategy in the past 12 months has yielded a return of 30.79 percent.

• **Caldwell & Orkin Market Opportunity.** For a fund with just $42 million in assets, this Atlanta-based fund manages to cover an array of investments, all in the interest of managing risk as well as return.

Michael Orkin, the fund's chief executive and one of its three money managers, said: "You could call us aggressively defensive. This is a risk-averse fund in the midst of what we believe is a high-risk market." The fund's portfolio of stocks, cash equivalents, high-quality bonds and short equity positions returned 37.96 percent in the 12 months through October.

• **Torray.** This six-year-old fund's investment strategy focuses on what its manager, Robert Torray, calls "top-flight companies with strong underlying financials, excellent management teams and great economic factors." In the 12 months through October, that produced a 28.18 percent return for the $88 million fund.

• **Greenspring.** Chip Carlson, president and portfolio manager of this fund in Lutherville, Maryland, loves stocks, bonds and other securities that are perceived as losers by the rest of the market. By focusing largely on cheap or distressed securities, he has achieved a high-performance record. In the past 12 months, the fund has returned 20.59 percent, compared with an average of 14.39 percent for other balanced funds.


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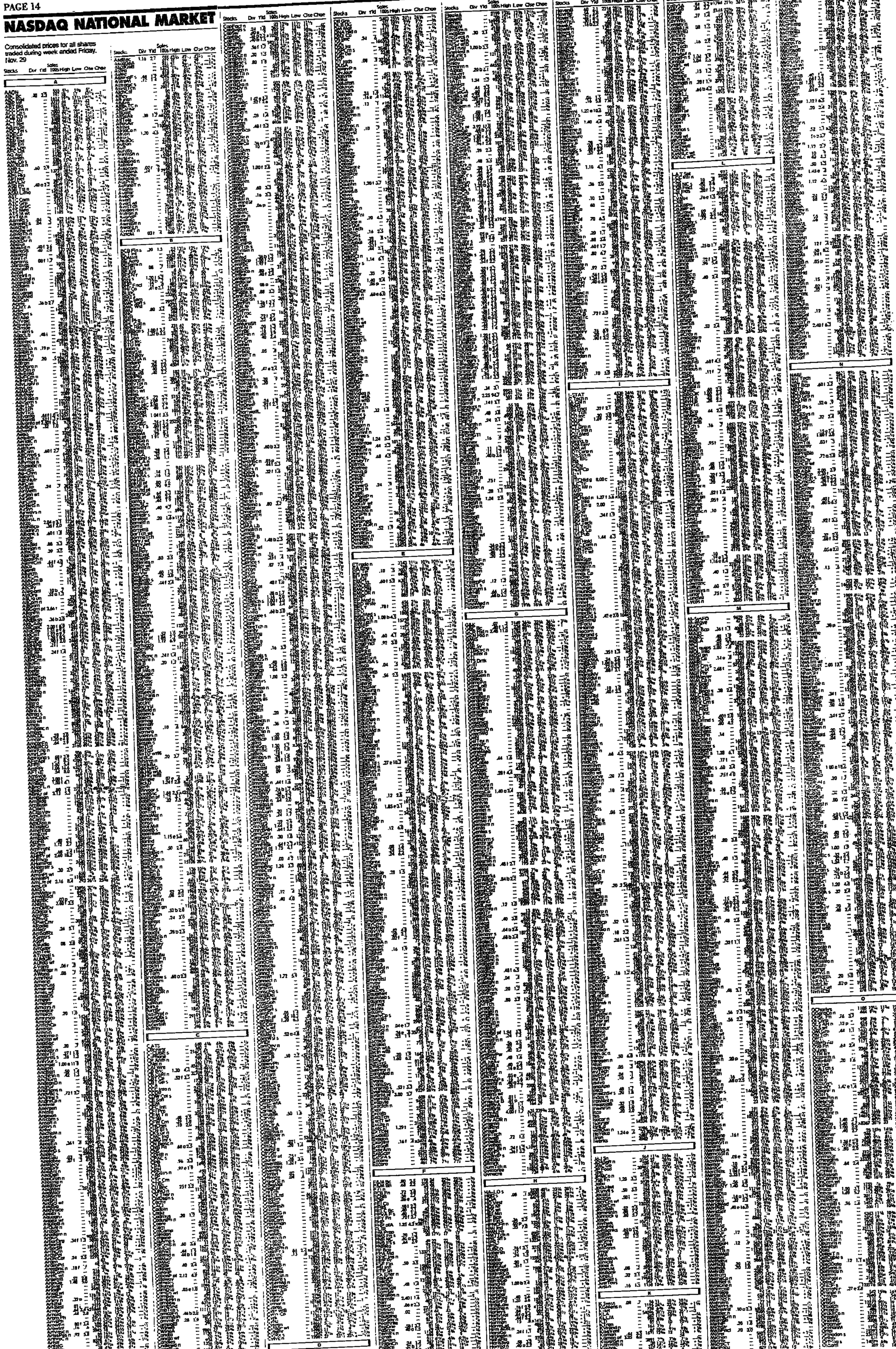
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# NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Nov. 29



Continued on Page 19

هكذا من الأصل

SPONSORED SECTION

# UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: Twenty-Five Years of Progress

## From the Days of Gold To A+ Sovereign Risk

*Significant new banking legislation is expected to be introduced.*

An old man with a cartridge bandolier over his immaculate white dish-dasha and a pearl-studded curved dagger in his belt sat cross-legged, clutching an ancient Lee-Enfield rifle. He was guarding a two-foot-high pile of gold bars on the dockside of Dubai Creek. It was November 1971.

Behind the guard was the four-story National Bank of Dubai, the second-tallest building in the emirate at the time. It was managed by the late David Mack, brought out of retirement by Grindlays.

**Gold, gold and gold**

"Mack," as the larger-than-life figure was generally known, was one of the old colonial hands, a trusted Scotsman, confidant of the ruler Sheikh Rashid – and a world-class bridge player.

He received first-time visitors with a mischievous grin and took delight in calling down to the strong room for a bar of gold.

He would then shout at his visitor: "Here laddie, catch this!" and toss a one-kilo bar of solid gold embossed with a Swiss bank stamp into his lap. "This is what banking here is all about – gold, gold and gold," Mack exclaimed.

Outside, trading dhows waited to be loaded with gold, after which they would nose gently down the creek to the Gulf. Then the captain would engage the twin turbo-charged Rolls-Royce engines, and with a sudden roar the dhow would vanish in a stream of spume as it made the run to India, one of Dubai's main re-export destinations.

Gold is still a major part of the banking and financial scene, although its transport has become more sophisticated.

Shortly after independence, the banking sector mushroomed. The United Arab Emirates became one of the most overbanked countries in the world, with well over 400 bank branches for a population of less than 200,000.

Today, there are 47 local and foreign commercial banks, with a combined total of 349 branches. Total assets at the end of 1995 stood at 180.8 billion dirhams ($49 billion), compared to 171.6 billion dirhams in 1994. At the end of last June, assets totalled 179 billion dirhams.

**Strengthening the system**

The Central Bank has played a key role in trying to rationalize the banking system while not stepping on the toes of some of the merchant families who have had controlling interests in some of the private commercial banks.

"It was so hard, especially in the 1980s, when the economic situation was not so bright, to convince some of our customers that they could not draw checks on their account if there was no money there," comments one expatriate banker whose own bank fell on hard times and became one of the earlier casualties of a weak banking system. Following the official creation of Central Bank in 1980, a new banking law was introduced that tried to introduce improved supervision and better banking practices.

The traditional foreign banks like the British Bank of the Middle East (now part of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.), which was the first to come to Dubai in 1946, and Citibank, which came in 1963, took the initiative in setting up training schemes. Isa Gurgh, now one of the UAE's leading international businessmen, was an early BBME trainee as a young tally clerk working at the port.

At the end of 1991, a new broom was brought into the Central Bank to introduce reforms following a number of domestic and international banking crises (for instance, the BCCI affair and the loss of deposits by a number of emirate state banks after the Gulf War).

The new governor was an experienced hands-on banker, Sultan Nasser bin Al-Suwaidi, former managing director of Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank and deputy director of the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority (ADIA). With assets reputed to be worth more than $120 billion, the ADIA is one of the emirates' wealthiest investment groups.

Mr. Al-Suwaidi commented just after moving to the Central Bank: "I need at least five years to sort things out."

He turned out to be correct. The banks have streamlined many of their operations and introduced new technology. A number of them have substantially increased their capital base so as to extend their customer base. These include the Bank of Sharjah (which had had major problems), Commercial Bank of Dubai, National Bank of Ras Al-Khaimah, Dubai Islamic Bank and Commercial Bank International.

Following guidelines from the Basel-based Bank for International Settlements (BIS), all banks now comfortably exceed the recommended floor of 8 percent capital-to-assets ratio. According to banking sources, several already have a comfortable 10 percent.

**Zealot for reform**

Mr. Al-Suwaidi has been a reform zealot, and he is now about to introduce a new law with major changes in banking legislation.

"A draft is now with the Central Bank's board awaiting approval," comments Ahmed Humaid Al-Tayer, the UAE minister of state for finance and industry.

The draft law is reported to suggest radical changes and improvements following recommendations by a team of bankers from Germany's Bundesbank, who have been helping to prepare the draft. It includes a new supervisory system to cover derivatives, fund management and syndications, and modern project-financing methods like build-own-operate (BOT) and build-own-operate-transfer (BOOT). Regulations for Islamic banks are also expected to be part of the package.

Thomson BankWatch, a New York rating agency, graded the UAE economy last September as "one of the most open to foreign investment" and gave the emirates an A+ sovereign risk. It also gave a high rating to Emirates Industrial Bank, the only UAE bank to be rated. •

### Bedu Memories



Al-Taher M. Al-Kindi.

Al-Taher M. Al-Kindi, director-general of the Abu Dhabi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, comes from a traditional bedu tribe in the western oases area near Liwa. He remembers the pre-oil days: "It was very difficult to live – we just had our camels and date palms. We survived on camel milk and dates for about seven months of the year. I recall my father one day seeing strange tracks in the sand [they were from a car]. He believed they were something evil and was afraid. He rushed off to read the Koran in the hope that the genie would go away. That is how we thought in those days. When Sheikh Zayed became ruler, he suggested our family move to be nearer schools so that the new generation could be educated. I was the only pupil with the only teacher in Liwa, but eventually I went on to the United States and graduated there. After the federation, things really changed."

## The Way It Used to Be

*Living standards have improved enormously since independence.*

Mohammed Al-Fahim, one of the UAE's most successful businessmen and author of "From Rags to Riches" (London Centre of Arab Studies, 1995), remembers the pre-independence way of life, when there was no electricity, a shortage of food, no doctors and almost no education. Transportation was by camel or donkey, and life expectancy was as low as 35 years in those poverty-stricken times.

"The people in those days lived isolated from each other," he says, "and tended to gather around their own tribe and only established a residence among their tribe for the sake of security. It was common to invade neighboring tribes on any pretext. The main reason, though, was always greed and the desire for loot. It was a medieval existence, and although it was the late 20th century, life had not changed much in these tiny emirates for hundreds of years.

"When Sheikh Zayed became ruler of Abu Dhabi in 1966, the total population was not more than 100,000 in the whole of the emirates, compared with 150,000 a century earlier. Living standards had gotten worse rather than better, and many people immigrated or just died.

"Had it not been for the discovery of oil and the first exports from Abu Dhabi in 1962, life would have remained as it had been for years with little change... but the benefits from oil money were still not felt until Sheikh Zayed took the helm in 1966. From then on a new era started." •

## Oil Sector Still Dynamo For Economic Progress

*The foundation of the UAE's economy has been oil and its gas reserves.*

The emirates' gas reserves are expected to last well beyond the second half of the next century. Total output today is about 3 million barrels of oil a day, of which 2.2 million b/d come from Abu Dhabi. Dubai's oil output is about 600,000 b/d; much smaller quantities come from some of the other emirates.

According to the BP Statistical Review of World Energy for 1996, the UAE ranks third in the world in terms of proven reserves. At the end of 1995, these stood at 98.1 billion barrels, or just under 10 percent of total reserves in the world. The UAE has natural gas reserves of 204 trillion cubic meters, equivalent to 4.1 percent of the world's total.

Oil was first discovered in the 1930s, but it was not until 1962 that the first commercial quantities were exported from the offshore Umm Shaif Field. With independence in 1971, the Abu Dhabi National Oil Company (ADNOC) was created. Today, ADNOC has 16 supporting and affiliate companies responsible for the exploration, exploitation, processing and transportation of oil, gas and refined products.

**Capital investment**

According to oil industry sources, Abu Dhabi is putting capital investments of more than $5 billion into the development of its gas fields, the upgrading its refineries at Umm Al Nar and Ruwais, and into downstream petrochemicals.

Last October, ADNOC announced a six-year onshore and offshore drilling program that envisages just over 200 new wells by the turn of the century. About 50 rigs will be in use, plus another 10 to be used by the Zakum Development Company.

An $1.8 billion petrochemical complex at Ruwais is expected to come on-stream in 1999. The Supreme Petroleum Council, which controls the oil and gas industry, wants to boost refining and downstream activities at Al-Ruwais, which is now the premier processing center in the UAE.

Two oil distillation plants will have a capacity of 135,000 gallons of oil a day; the second will be able to handle 200,000 b/d of oil condensates. Additional plants are planned to reduce sulfur content and provide lead-free gasoline.

Earlier this year, the UAE federal cabinet began studying proposals for privatizing the petrochemical industry and downstream activities. "We want to get the private sector involved in these high-tech developments, because they are not labor-intensive and do not need much water," says an oil company official.

A year ago, ADNOC began building two pipelines to transport gas from Habshan to the Al-Marfa power station, a distance of 40 kilometers (25 miles), and another 23-kilometer link from Al-Ruwais processing plant to Jebel Al-Dhanna. Last June, it completed a major project to bring natural gas to the huge Al-Taweelah power station, one of the largest being built in the Gulf. Taweelah "B" station will also provide 76 million gallons a day of desalinated water. This will be piped to Al-Ain, a major agricultural area, to alleviate pressure on natural groundwater.

Dubai, which first discovered oil in 1966, has limited oil reserves. Commercial exploitation began with the Dubai Petroleum Company's first shipment of 180,000 barrels from the offshore Fatah field in 1969. Because its oil resources have become depleted, it is now actively looking at developing its Jebel Ali port as an international center for oil storage and blending.

The other emirate with the biggest long-term future in oil and gas is Sharjah, whose main natural gas reserves are offshore in the Mubarak Field, operated by Crescent Petroleum. There are also onshore fields at Kahaif and Mo'ayyid. Substantial new gas reserves have been discovered at Kahaif, which will ultimately considerably enhance Sharjah's revenues. Gas reserves are estimated to be more than 10 trillion cubic meters. Sharjah also pipes gas to DUGAS in Dubai and to the other northern Emirates. The largest proportion of gas is now being exported to Japan. Sharjah is now expected to develop into an important gas processor and distributor, on a par with Abu Dhabi, in the next century.

There are also some natural gas reserves in neighboring Ras Al-Khaimah, which are estimated at 3-4 billion cubic meters.

Fujeirah, one of the smaller northern emirates on the Indian Ocean side of the peninsula, has become the third-largest bunkering station in the world. This is because of its location near the Strait of Hormuz, which is the entry to the Gulf. It handles several million tons a year of refined oil products. It is now constructing a second refinery in order to meet bunkering demands from passing vessels. •

## Sheikh Zayed's Vision

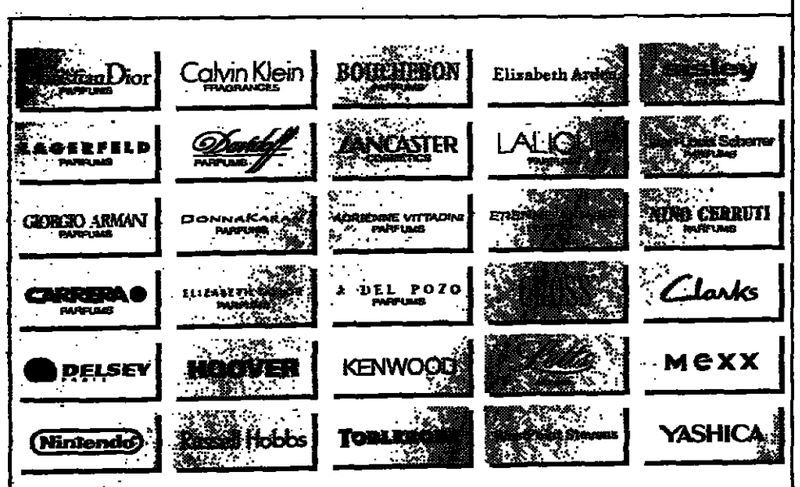
Continued from page 15

bition or restraint," says the sheikh, "and allows the one responsible to acquaint himself with the wishes of his people, to know their problems and perceive their views accurately, and thus be able to help and improve their situation."

His first chance to help came when he was appointed the ruler's representative for Al-Ain oasis, then a cluster of villages, now a thriving agricultural and university city. One of Sheikh Zayed's greatest achievements has been "greening the desert" – one of his first jobs in Al-Ain was to clean out the ancient *falaj* (underground) irrigation system, plant thousands of date palms and generally boost agriculture in the region.

His skill in negotiations and wisdom in consultations with the various bedu tribes made him a natural choice to head the Trucial States Development Council prior to independence. When that day came, he was the obvious choice to be president of the new federation of the United Arab Emirates.

His statesmanship has won him respect abroad as well as the unprecedented loyalty and affection of his people, who turned out in the thousands to mark his accession 25 years ago – as well as this year's jubilee. •


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# UNITED ARAB EMIRATES: Twenty-Five Years of Progress

## Attractions Old and New

*The UAE is one of the fastest-growing holiday destinations in the region.*

Tourists now come by the thousands to the UAE, in dramatic contrast to the days before independence, when only the intrepid traveler braved the harsh environment and simple facilities that were then typical.

Today, most visitors are attracted by the sun, sand and sea as well as the excellent shopping facilities represented by traditional souks and dozens of new shopping malls. They also come for the "Arabian Experience": to see the desert, watch camel racing, explore ancient forts and go dune bashing in a four-wheel-drive vehicle.

**Golf and polo**

There has been tremendous growth in a variety of sporting facilities for both visitors and locals. There are three golf courses in Dubai and another under construction at Abu Dhabi; enormous sports stadiums for football, cricket and athletics; horse-racing tracks; and a recently opened racing and polo club at Ghantoot.

According to Sheikh Humaid bin Ahmed Al-Mu'alla of the Ministry of Planning, the number of tourists rose from 1.67 million in 1993 to 1.92 million in 1994, and is expected to be higher when the current season ends next March. The most popular destination is Dubai, which had 1.24 million visitors in 1994, with Abu Dhabi taking 352,000.

There are now well over 254 hotels in the UAE providing more than 30,000 beds. There are 34 luxury and 51 first-class hotels, and about six major new luxury hotels and beach complexes under construction.

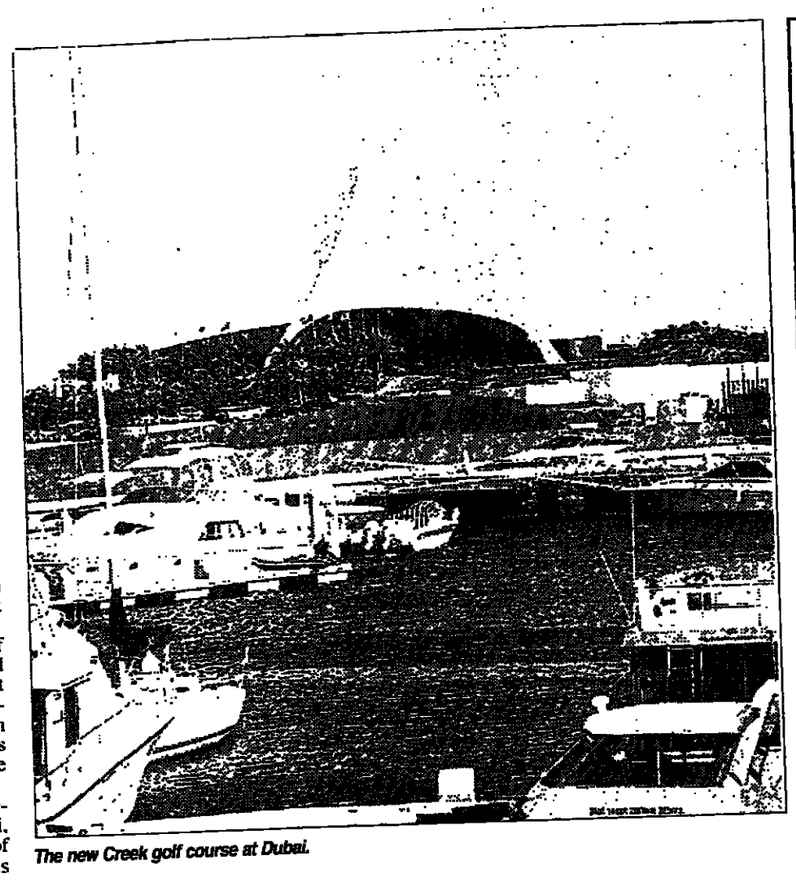
Hotel rooms are usually at a premium during the winter season, because it coincides with the bulk of business visitors attending exhibitions and conferences.

**World-class standards**

Nearly all the major hotel chains operate hotels where the service is on a par with that in any Western country and, in many cases, often superior to the usual tourist resorts.

One of the attractions of the UAE is security and freedom from harassment of any kind. Women especially can go out alone in any of the cities or villages in complete confidence without fear.

"This is an important factor," says Abdulla Al-Saadi, deputy general manager of Abu Dhabi National Hotels Company, which has been spearheading the drive for more tourists to visit the United Arab Emirates, along with the Dubai Commerce and Tourism Promotion Board. •



*The new Creek golf course at Dubai.*

## Tech Education Meeting Slated

*More than 400 specialists in technological education and modern communications from all over the world are to meet in Abu Dhabi next year. They will be attending a conference on the impact of technological education on national development. It is being organized by the Higher College of Technology, and will be held on April 6-8. Frederico Mayor, director-general of UNESCO, will be giving the keynote address.*

## Fruits of Integration

The Jashanmal family, originally from India, opened its first store in Dubai in 1956. Gangu Batra, chief executive of Jashanmal National Co., which now has five department stores in the UAE and supplies 2,500 local retailers, looks back: "There was nothing here but sand and sea," he says. "After the emirates united, it was very promising. The money was here, the oil was here and the geographical location was very important. In the old days, everything was imported from Europe and America. Now it comes from Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan and China. And these are quality products."

The company's income last year was more than $100 million. It also has stores and wholesale distribution in Bahrain, Kuwait and Qatar.

## The Greening of the Desert

*Progress includes trees, wildlife preserves and antipollution measures*

They call Sheikh Zayed the "green-fingered Sheikh" because of his love of nature. Since he was a small boy, and later in life when he became governor of Al-Ain, he had always wanted to make things grow in the desert. One of the first things he did when he became ruler of Abu Dhabi and later president of the federation was to plant thousands of trees and shrubs on the road between Abu Dhabi Island and the oasis town of Al-Ain. Those seedlings and bushes have now blossomed into almost a green tunnel. So many trees were planted that it is said the ambient temperature has been reduced by more than one degree Celsius.

Oil money also enabled Sheikh Zayed to take measures to protect wild animals – such as the oryx and gazelle – and their habitats. Many were brought to Sir Bani Yas island park. Other sheikhs in the federation took their lead from him and have established similar parks and preserves, in Dubai and Sharjah, for instance.

They too began to "green the desert" and helped improve agricultural production, particularly in the northern emirates, which were blessed with more water. There, at Dibba, are herds of cows, orchards and fields of fruits such as strawberries, which are now exported to Europe. The area of cultivated land has risen from 44,000 acres in 1978 to more than 617,000 acres today. More than 600,000 tons of crops are produced.

There are very strict controls on industrial pollution, and the federal government has taken action to prevent maritime pollution by the 30,000 oil tankers and merchant vessels that pass annually through the Strait of Hormuz. New laws are now enabling government officers to board any national or foreign vessel to ensure compliance with regulations. •

## The Framework Of Government

Since the UAE federation was created, it has combined traditional and modern methods of government. The federal government comprises a Supreme Council (or council of ministers), a parliamentary body, the Federal National Council and an independent judiciary overseen by the Federal Supreme Court.

The highest authority is the Supreme Council, which consists of the rulers of the seven emirates and is chaired by Sheikh Zayed, the ruler of Abu Dhabi. The vice president and prime minister is Sheikh Maktoum bin Rashid Al-Maktoum, the ruler of Dubai. Other members are the crown princes and deputy rulers of the emirates. Each emirate has its own government with its own ministries.

The Federal National Council (FNC) is based on the traditional principle of *shura*, or consultation, in which any citizen can come and air his views or grievance to the sheikh at his *majlis* (meeting room), which is rather like a local parliamentary doctor's office. The weekly Friday majlis is open to anyone, whether citizen or foreigner.

The FNC has 40 members drawn from the emirates on the basis of population. It is presided over by a speaker and has legislative powers.

Last May, a significant draft amendment was made to the provisional constitution drawn up in 1971, making it the permanent UAE constitution and confirming Abu Dhabi as the federal capital. •

## The Members

**There are seven emirates in the federation, which has become an economic powerhouse in the region since its formation in 1971.**

**ABU DHABI**

RULER: Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al-Nahyan, who is also president of the UAE
AREA: 64,750 square kilometers
POPULATION: 250,000
Oil and gas are the main economic activities, which make the emirate the fourth-largest producer in the world and the second-largest in the Gulf. It is also headquarters for the Abu Dhabi Investment Authority, one of the largest investment institutions in the world, with assets said to be well over $120 billion. It is the only emirate with two international airports (there is one at Al-Ain, the agricultural and university center) and Mina Zayed, an important sea port for the re-export trade.

**AJMAN**

RULER: Sheikh Humaid bin Rashid Al-Nuaimi
AREA: 260 square kilometers
POPULATION: 150,000
This is the smallest of the emirates, and is mainly a dormitory town for those working in Sharjah and Dubai. The main industrial activity is Arab Heavy Industries, a joint venture with two Japanese engineering and steel fabricating groups, which has one of the UAE's largest ship repairing yards. Ajman is also noted for its traditional dhow building and, more recently, film-making facilities.

**DUBAI**

RULER: Sheikh Maktoum bin Rashid Al-Maktoum, also UAE vice president and prime minister
AREA: 3,900 square kilometers
POPULATION: 547,000
Oil was not discovered in Dubai until the 1960s, and its traditional economy has always depended on trade, hence its reputation as the "City of Merchants." It is also the second-largest gold center in the world, and will handle 300 tons this year. Its free zone and port at Jebel Ali have become the industrial heartland of the UAE, with more than $1 billion in investments by foreign companies in a wide range of manufacturing, processing and warehousing activities, from steel fabrication to food processing and textiles. The twin ports of Jebel Ali, the world's largest manmade harbor, and Port Rashid at the entrance to Dubai Creek handle about 2 million containers and more than 25 million tons of general cargo a year.



**FUJEIRAH**

RULER: Sheikh Hamad bin Mohammed Al-Sharqi
AREA: 1,170 square kilometers
POPULATION: 15,000
This is a small thriving emirate on the northern coast. Its economy, which once relied purely on postage stamps, is now centered on a busy container port handling about 600,000 units a year. The port has become an important gateway for the UAE, and has also developed into one of the busiest oil bunkering stations in the world for passing vessels entering or leaving the Gulf. A refinery is now being built. The emirate has nearly a dozen other industries, ranging from cement and building materials to chicken farming and food processing. With its long beaches and dramatic scenery (it is backed by the Hajar mountains) it is developing a vibrant tourist industry with some direct charter flights to its own international airport.

**RAS AL-KHAIMAH**

RULER: Sheikh Saqr bin Mohammed Al-Qassimi
AREA: 1,690 square kilometers
POPULATION: 100,000
This is the northernmost of the emirates, and joined the UAE a few months after independence in 1971. At that time, some of its people still lived an age-old way of life in mountain caves and used bows and arrows with which they threatened strangers. During the 18th century it was the predominate naval power, with over 60 warships and a fighting force of more than 19,000 men, which caused havoc with the British fleets. Traditional dhow building is still carried on. The area is rich in agriculture and is famous for training and breeding racing camels.

**SHARJAH**

RULER: Sheikh Sultan bin Mohammed Al-Qassimi
AREA: (including Khor Fakkan) 2,600 square kilometers
POPULATION: 390,000
Before independence, this was a key staging post for early aviation services. Today, its new airport handles nearly a million passengers a year. A new free zone costing $6 million is being built to boost industrial output. There is now a mini oil and gas boom following new discoveries of natural gas reserves exceeding 10 trillion cubic feet. Sharjah has an active tourist industry with more than one dozen hotels, including one at Khor Fakkan on the Indian Ocean side of the peninsula.

**UMM AL-QAIWAIN**

RULER: Sheikh Rashid bin Ahmed Al-Mu'alla
AREA: 780 square kilometers
POPULATION: 30,000
Fishing, farming and horse breeding are the main activities of the emirate, which lies on a tiny peninsula between two of the other emirates. It also has some of the most interesting archaeological sites in the UAE.

*Note: Because of recent changes in immigration laws, all population figures are approximate.*


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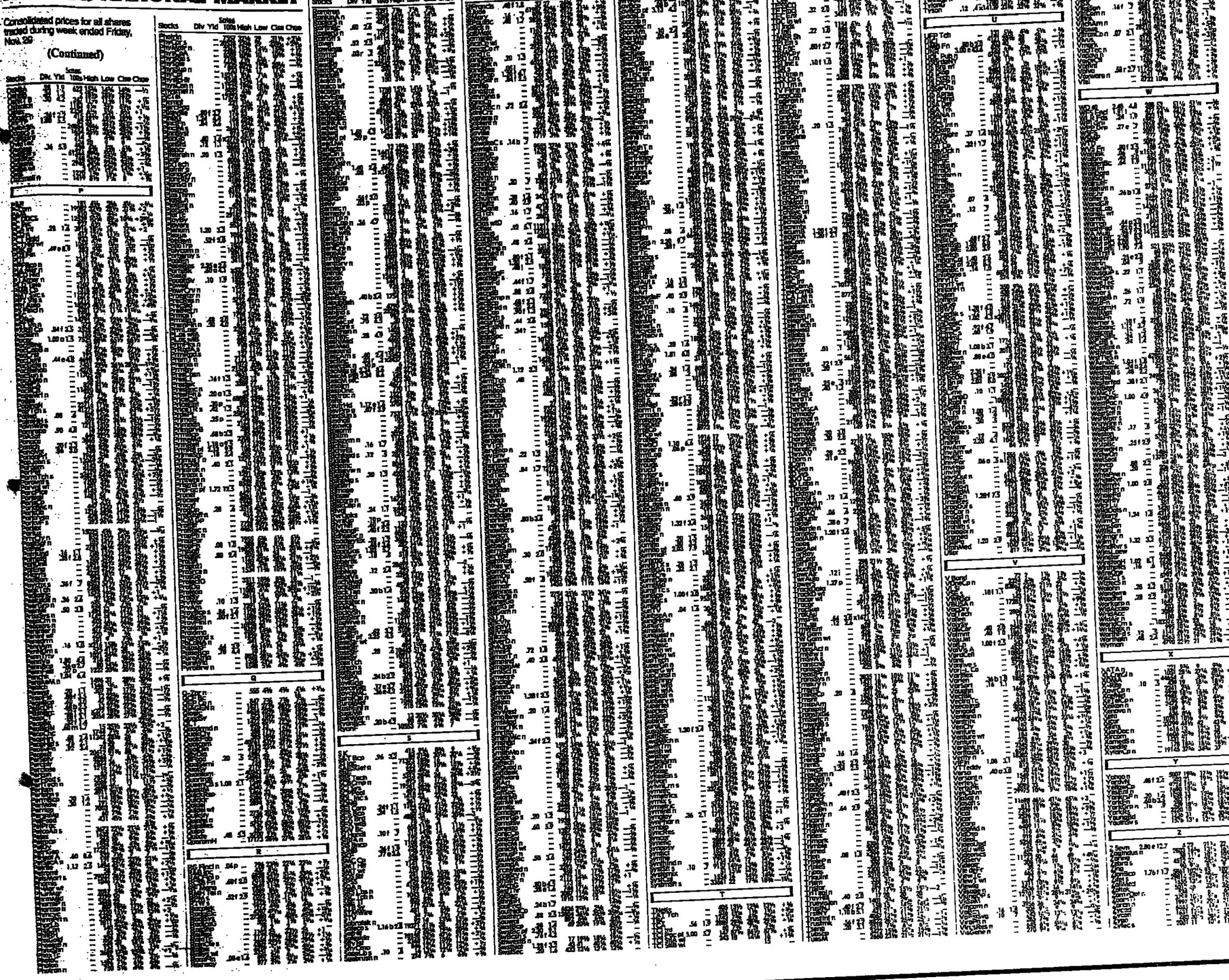
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هكذا من الأصل

# NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET

Consolidated prices for all shares traded during week ended Friday, Nov. 29

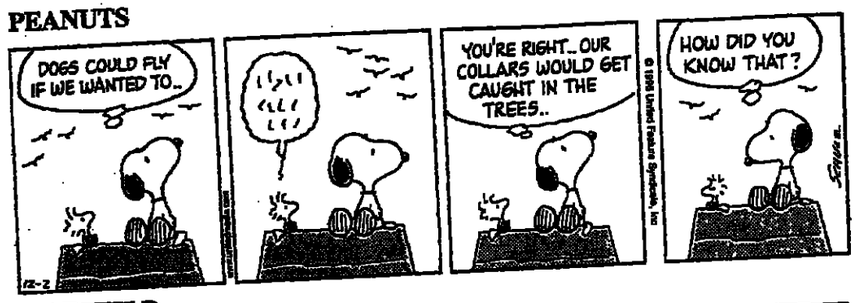
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## DENNIS THE MENACE




## PEANUTS



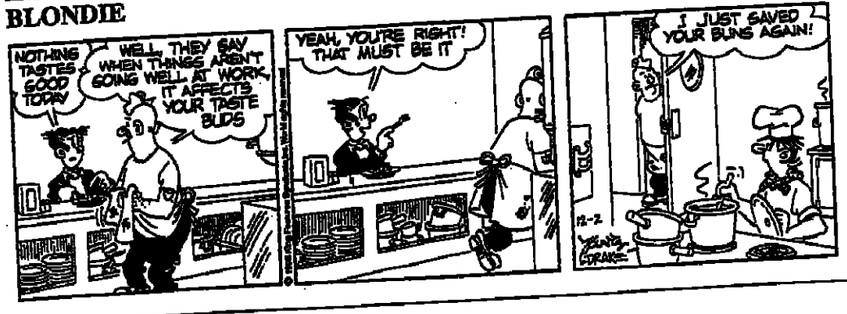

## GARFIELD




## BEETLE BAILEY




## BLONDIE




## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Mike Argirion

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PARAT
SYNIH
REMIPE
SACULE



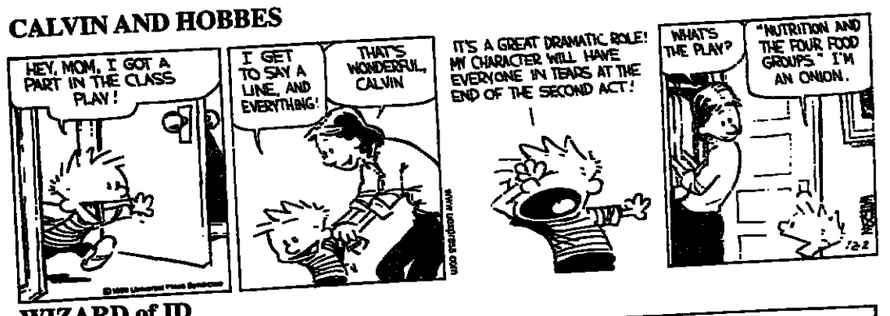

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: (Answers tomorrow)

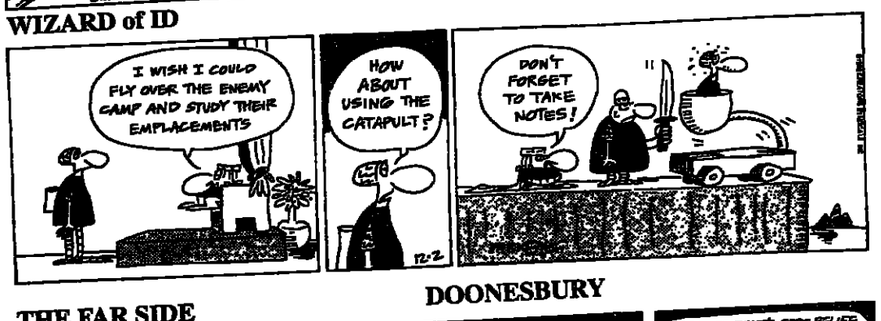
Yesterday's Jumbles: TOKEN DONOR MATURE COHORT
Answer: Why he brought a trumpet — TO TOOT HIS OWN HORN

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# South Africa Crushes India By 329 Runs

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

CALCUTTA — The South African pace bowler Lance Klusener made a sterling test debut, claiming eight wickets for 64 runs to send India crashing to a 329-run defeat in the second cricket test on Sunday.

South Africa leveled the three-test series by avenging its 44-run defeat by India in the first test at Ahmedabad last

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week. The final test is to be played at Kanpur, in northern India, beginning next Sunday.

Resuming at the overnight score of 59 for four wickets, India was bowled out for 137 half an hour before lunch on the fifth and final day. Seven Indian batsmen failed to reach double figures.

Klusener, 24, who was hammered for 75 runs for no wickets in the first innings, played havoc as he led the South African opening attack with Brian McMillan.

"It was a great fight back after losing the first test," the 27-year-old South African skipper, Hansie Cronje, said after the victory. "We outbatted and outbowled the Indians this time."



Rick Rycroft/The Associated Press

Australia's Ian Healy, left, Mark Waugh and Mark Taylor fielding Sunday.

**West Indies vs. Australia** All-rounder Ian Bishop starred with both bat and ball Sunday as the West Indies kept alive their hopes of winning the second test against Australia at the Sydney Cricket Ground.

Bishop followed up a career-best innings of 48 by taking two Australian second-innings wickets as the home team eked out a 104-run lead by stumps on the third day.

Australia, 27 runs in front thanks to its first-innings total of 331, was 77 for the loss of two wickets with Matthew Elliott (45 not out) and Mark Waugh (2 not out) at the crease.

**Pakistan vs. New Zealand** Pakistan's paceman, Mohammed Zahid, destroyed New Zealand with a seven-wicket haul to complete a remarkable debut and square the series on Sunday in Rawalpindi.

Zahid's seven for 66 coupled with his first-innings four for 64 made him the first Pakistan bowler to capture more than 10 wickets in his debut. Pakistan won by an innings and 13 runs with a day and a half to spare. Resuming their second innings at 69 without loss, still 112 behind, New Zealand openers Bryan Young and Justin Vaughan added 13 before Zahid struck, trapping Vaughan lbw for 27. *(AP, Reuters)*

# Australia's Campese Bows Out

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*

CARDIFF, Wales — David Campese ended his test career in muted fashion Sunday as Australia recorded a 28-19 victory over Wales to complete a clean sweep of international victories on its European tour.

The world record holder at scoring tries barely had a chance to add to his tally of 64 test tries in his 101st appearance but at least had the satisfaction of helping create one of the Wallabies' three tries.

It was Campese's superb spiraling punt to the corner that set up the lineout from which Michael Brial crashed over the goal line in the first half, although the victory remained in doubt until Australia was awarded a penalty try in the final minute.

Wales trailed by 18-6 at halftime, but its hopes were re-ignited 13 minutes into the second half when center Gareth Thomas intercepted a pass from George Gregan and raced 90 meters to score under the Wallabies' posts and bring his team within two points.

Jonathan Davies converted and then landed his fourth successful penalty to put Wales ahead, 19-18, with 20 minutes left. But it was a lead that always looked vulnerable.

Australia's fullback, Matthew Burke, finished with 18 points, establishing a world record for the highest test aggregate scored by one player in a calendar year. He has scored 189 points in 11 games, eight more than Neil Jenkins of Wales managed in 12 games in 1994.

Thomas's try was a much-needed stroke of luck and Davies did his best to

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fuel a revival, bravely retaining the kicking duties despite the presence of specialist Neil Jenkins on the field as a replacement.

In the end, though, Australia pulled away to record the team's sixth straight victory over Wales.

Coach Greg Smith is still rebuilding for the 1999 World Cup but will continue to search for a player capable of matching Campese's achievements.

**South Africa 22, France 12** South Africa again beat France in the rain in the first of two test matches between the teams.

The last time the teams met, South Africa won a rain-drenched World Cup semifinal in June 1995 before it went on to take the title. France took third.

On Saturday in Bordeaux, the wet conditions and the South African domination had France seeing few real opportunities.

"It's difficult to play rugby without the ball," said France's coach, Jean-Claude Skrela.

South Africa spotted France an early 3-0 lead then battled back to lead, 19-6, at halftime.

France opened the scoring with a penalty by Richard Dourthe in the second minute, but South Africa came back to score almost immediately. James Small scored the try after good field work by Andre Joubert.

**New Zealand Barbarians 34, England 19** In Twickenham, England, Carlos Spencer, a substitute fly half, scored a try, two penalties and a conversion as the New Zealand Barbarians turned a 19-13 deficit into a resounding victory.

The 21-year-old Auckland star entered the game Saturday 20 minutes from the end after the regular fly half, Andrew Mehrtens, had cut England's lead to 19-16.

He tied the score with his first touch, a penalty, kicked the Barbarians ahead and then scored a spectacular try. Another try by the Fijian winger then put New Zealand out of reach.

The game, before a sellout 75,000 fans, was to celebrate 125 years of the English Rugby Football Union, and the New Zealanders wore their red Barbarians' shirts instead of the traditional All Blacks colors.

They trailed England three times during a thrilling game in which the English forwards played superbly in the first hour but were outplayed in the final quarter.

Lock forward Robin Brooke was caught offside going for a loose ball in front of the New Zealand goalposts with the game less than a minute old, and Mike Catt's kick gave England an early lead. *(Reuters, AP)*

# SCOREBOARD

## BASKETBALL

### NBA Standings

**EASTERN CONFERENCE**

**ATLANTIC DIVISION**

| | W | L | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Miami | 12 | 4 | .750 | — |
| Orlando | 8 | 4 | .667 | 2 |
| New York | 9 | 5 | .643 | 2 |
| Philadelphia | 7 | 8 | .467 | 4½ |
| Washington | 7 | 8 | .467 | 4½ |
| Boston | 4 | 10 | .286 | 7 |
| New Jersey | 3 | 9 | .250 | 7 |

**CENTRAL DIVISION**

| | W | L | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 15 | 1 | .938 | — |
| Detroit | 11 | 3 | .786 | 3 |
| Cleveland | 9 | 5 | .643 | 5 |
| Charlotte | 8 | 6 | .571 | 6 |
| Atlanta | 9 | 7 | .563 | 6 |
| Milwaukee | 8 | 7 | .533 | 6½ |
| Indiana | 5 | 8 | .385 | 8½ |
| Toronto | 4 | 10 | .286 | 10 |

**WESTERN CONFERENCE**

**MIDWEST DIVISION**

| | W | L | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Houston | 15 | 1 | .938 | — |
| Utah | 11 | 2 | .846 | 2½ |
| Minnesota | 7 | 8 | .467 | 7½ |
| Denver | 5 | 11 | .313 | 10 |
| Dallas | 4 | 10 | .286 | 10 |
| San Antonio | 2 | 13 | .133 | 12½ |
| Vancouver | 2 | 15 | .118 | 13½ |

**PACIFIC DIVISION**

| | W | L | Pct | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seattle | 14 | 3 | .824 | — |
| L.A. Lakers | 11 | 6 | .647 | 3 |
| Portland | 10 | 6 | .625 | 3½ |
| L.A. Clippers | 6 | 10 | .375 | 7½ |
| Sacramento | 5 | 11 | .313 | 8½ |
| Golden State | 4 | 11 | .267 | 9 |
| Phoenix | 1 | 14 | .067 | 12 |

**FRIDAY'S RESULTS**

Washington 18 27 15 21— 81
Atlanta 30 32 28 20—110
W: Webber 7-15 0-0 14, Muresan 4-9 5-6 13, Jackson 5-11 0-0 13; A: Mutombo 10-17 5-6 25, Blaylock 8-14 2-2 25. Rebounds—Washington 46 (Muresan 9), Atlanta 50 (Mutombo 15). Assists—Washington 15 (Strickland 6), Atlanta 20 (Blaylock 7).
Houston 35 28 30 27—120
Boston 17 23 24 30— 94
H: Barkley 7-9 1-2 18, Maloney 6-8 3-3 18; B: Radja 8-13 2-2 18, Barros 5-13 3-4 14. Rebounds—Houston 61 (Olajuwon 13), Boston 38 (Walker 7). Assists—Houston 30 (Elie 8), Boston 18 (Brown 5).
Orlando 26 24 18 23— 91
Philadelphia 33 25 16 26—100
O: Anderson 7-18 0-0 18, Wilkins 8-17 2-2 18; P: Coleman 8-14 1-2 19, Stackhouse 6-20 4-6 16. Rebounds—Orlando 52 (Seikaly 13), Philadelphia 56 (Coleman, Williams 9). Assists—Orlando 25 (Shaw 9), Philadelphia 25 (Iverson 10).
L.A. Lakers 19 24 20 21— 84
Detroit 13 22 18 23— 76
L.A.: Jones 7-13 3-4 20, O'Neal 11-19 5-12 27; D: Hill 6-15 8-8 20, Dumars 5-16 2-2 16. Rebounds—L.A. Lakers 51 (Campbell 12), Detroit 45 (Thorpe 12). Assists—L.A. Lakers 21 (Van Exel 10), Detroit 15 (Hill 7).
Vancouver 24 18 30 22—94
Indiana 26 24 28 26—104
V: Abdur-Rahim 8-18 4-6 20, Anthony 5-9 5-7 18; I: Miller 9-15 5-5 25, Rose 5-7 7-8 17. Rebounds—Vancouver 43 (Lynch 11), Indiana 52 (A.Davis 11). Assists—Vancouver 22 (Anthony 7), Indiana 20 (Rose 6).
Chicago 26 35 22 33—116
Dallas 15 27 25 30— 97
C: Jordan 13-23 6-6 36, Pippen 14-22 2-2 32; D: Gatling 14-22 7-11 35, Jackson 8-17 5-6 21. Rebounds—Chicago 61 (Rodman 19), Dallas 48 (Gatling 11). Assists—Chicago 28 (Kukoc 6), Dallas 29 (Kidd 17).
Minnesota 24 32 21 31—108
Denver 22 27 24 30—103
M: Marbury 10-18 8-13 30, Gugliotta 9-15 6-8 24; D: McDyess 11-24 12-14 34, Hammonds 5-8 6-7 16. Rebounds—Minnesota 50 (Garnett, Gugliotta 8), Denver 46 (McDyess, Johnson 9). Assists—Minnesota 18 (Marbury 11), Denver 24 (B.Thompson 13).
L.A. Clippers 24 25 20 25— 94
Utah 29 23 34 25—111
L.A.: Martin 4-10 7-8 18, Sealy 6-10 1-1 13; U: Stockton 12-13 2-2 28, Malone 6-9 7-8 19, Hornacek 7-12 5-5 19. Rebounds—L.A. Clippers 41 (Roberts 9), Utah 48 (Ostertag 14). Assists—L.A. Clippers 17 (Richardson 5), Utah 27 (Stockton 10).
Golden State 26 30 22 15— 93
Portland 30 29 30 30—119
G.S.: Sprewell 9-21 12-14 32, Price 5-10 2-2 15; P: Wallace 9-13 2-2 20, Trent 7-11 4-5 18. Rebounds—Golden State 38 (Fuller, Sprewell 5), Portland 59 (Wallace 12). Assists—Golden State 17 (Sprewell 8), Portland 22 (Robinson, McKie 6).
Phoenix 19 28 19 26— 92
Seattle 25 24 21 35—105
P: Manning 8-13 2-2 18, K.Johnson 3-12 7-8 13; S: Payton 9-18 7-9 26, Kemp 11-18 3-4 25. Rebounds—Phoenix 48 (Manning 15), Seattle 51 (Kemp 13). Assists—Phoenix 24 (Johnson 10), Seattle 29 (Payton 7).

**SATURDAY'S RESULTS**

Sacramento 22 26 29 24—101
New York 26 27 21 41—115
S: Polynice 9-13 3-6 21, Richmond 10-20 4-5 21; N.Y.: Ewing 12-20 5-7 29, Williams 7-8 2-3 16. Rebounds—Sacramento 43 (Polynice 8), New York 47 (Ewing 14). Assists—Sacramento 25 (Richmond, Abdul-Rauf 5), New York 32 (Childs 9).
Houston 25 25 27 26—103
Washington 26 28 25 20— 99
H: Olajuwon 15-25 4-5 34, Barkley 9-16 8-9 27; W: Webber 11-12 0-2 24, Howard 7-13 3-4 17. Rebounds—Houston 46 (Olajuwon 17), Washington 34 (Howard, Muresan 9). Assists—Houston 22 (Barkley 6), Washington 25 (Strickland 11).
Vancouver 18 18 30 24— 90
Philadelphia 27 27 21 21— 96
V: Rogers 8-11 0-0 16, Anthony 4-14 1-2 12; P: Stackhouse 10-18 9-10 31, Iverson 8-14 6-7 23. Rebounds—Vancouver 50 (Lynch 7), Philadelphia 51 (Weatherspoon 11). Assists—Vancouver 23 (Peeler 6), Philadelphia 23 (Iverson 9).
Boston 22 14 19 22—77
Miami 22 15 20 21—78
B: Williams 4-8 6-7 14, Radja 6-16 2-4 14; M: Hardaway 8-19 2-4 19, Mourning 6-11 5-6 17. Rebounds—Boston 49 (D.Brown 9), Miami 53 (Mourning 16). Assists—Boston 15 (Barros D.Brown 4), Miami 18 (Hardaway 8).
Toronto 17 16 24 13—70
Minnesota 23 17 22 17—79
T: Stoudamire 6-23 6-6 20, Christie 5-12 6-10 16; M: Gugliotta 7-17 10-10 25, Garnett 6-8 3-4 15. Rebounds—Toronto 50 (Jones 15), Minnesota 50 (Garnett 9). Assists—Toronto 11 (Christie, Stoudamire 4), Minnesota 17 (Gugliotta 4).
Charlotte 16 32 26 20— 94
Milwaukee 28 17 21 21— 87
C: Rice 9-19 3-4 23, Curry 9-13 0-0 22; M: Robinson 9-18 6-8 27, Allen 5-7 3-3 15. Rebounds—Charlotte 38 (Divac 14), Milwaukee 39 (Baker 13). Assists—Charlotte 25 (Mason, Bogues 9), Milwaukee 17 (Douglas 7).
Chicago 23 21 27 26— 97
San Antonio 26 19 19 24— 88
C: Jordan 14-35 5-5 35, Pippen 8-18 2-4 20; S.A.: Wilkins 8-20 6-6 25, Johnson 8-17 7-7 23. Rebounds—Chicago 51 (Rodman 14), San Antonio 53 (Perdue 23). Assists—Chicago 29 (Pippen 8), San Antonio 15 (Johnson 6).
New Jersey 13 19 25 24 25—106
L.A. Clippers 17 20 19 25 14— 95
N.J.: Gill 5-19 18-22 29, J.Williams 9-12 10-14 28; L.A.: Sealy 5-13 5-5 16, Rogers 5-11 1-4 12, Martin 6-10 0-0 12. Rebounds—New Jersey 70 (J.Williams 24), Los Angeles 63 (Vought 12). Assists—New Jersey 10 (Gill 4), Los Angeles 17 (Martin 5).

### Top 25 College Results

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' college basketball poll fared last week:

1. Cincinnati (2-1) beat Rutgers 105-65; 4. Utah (3-0) beat Cal State-Fullerton 74-67; 5. Villanova (2-0) beat Butler 62-54; 7. Michigan (2-0) beat Cleveland State 80-74; 8. Kentucky (3-1) beat College of Charleston 92-65; 10. Clemson (4-0) beat Missouri 47-45; 11. Arizona (2-1) lost to No. 19 New Mexico 84-77; 12. Syracuse (3-1) beat North Carolina-Greensboro 73-56; 15. Fresno State (4-0) beat Liberty 84-44; 16. Arkansas (2-1) beat San Francisco 77-63; 19. New Mexico (5-0) beat No. 11 Arizona 84-77; 21. Stanford (2-1) beat Alaska-Anchorage 91-69; 24. Minnesota (4-0) beat Creighton 64-63; 25. George Washington (3-1) lost to Texas Tech 84-75.

## HOCKEY

### NHL Standings

**EASTERN CONFERENCE**

**ATLANTIC DIVISION**

| | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Florida | 15 | 3 | 6 | 36 | 75 | 47 |
| Washington | 13 | 11 | 1 | 27 | 69 | 64 |
| Philadelphia | 13 | 12 | 1 | 27 | 70 | 71 |
| New Jersey | 12 | 10 | 1 | 25 | 57 | 60 |
| N.Y. Rangers | 9 | 13 | 4 | 22 | 84 | 78 |
| N.Y. Islanders | 6 | 10 | 8 | 20 | 60 | 67 |
| Tampa Bay | 7 | 14 | 2 | 16 | 66 | 77 |

**NORTHEAST DIVISION**

| | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buffalo | 13 | 11 | 1 | 27 | 71 | 69 |
| Hartford | 11 | 7 | 5 | 27 | 69 | 70 |
| Montreal | 10 | 12 | 4 | 24 | 91 | 93 |
| Boston | 9 | 10 | 4 | 22 | 68 | 77 |
| Ottawa | 7 | 10 | 6 | 20 | 60 | 68 |
| Pittsburgh | 8 | 13 | 2 | 18 | 73 | 85 |

**WESTERN CONFERENCE**

**CENTRAL DIVISION**

| | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dallas | 16 | 8 | 1 | 33 | 73 | 58 |
| Detroit | 14 | 8 | 3 | 31 | 75 | 47 |
| Chicago | 12 | 12 | 3 | 27 | 71 | 67 |
| St. Louis | 13 | 11 | 0 | 26 | 75 | 72 |
| Toronto | 10 | 15 | 0 | 20 | 74 | 89 |
| Phoenix | 8 | 12 | 4 | 20 | 57 | 70 |

**PACIFIC DIVISION**

| | W | L | T | Pts | GF | GA |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Colorado | 16 | 6 | 4 | 36 | 95 | 56 |
| Edmonton | 13 | 12 | 1 | 27 | 92 | 82 |
| Vancouver | 13 | 10 | 0 | 26 | 72 | 71 |
| Los Angeles | 10 | 13 | 3 | 23 | 67 | 80 |
| Calgary | 10 | 14 | 2 | 22 | 63 | 72 |
| San Jose | 8 | 13 | 4 | 20 | 63 | 83 |
| Anaheim | 7 | 14 | 4 | 18 | 66 | 83 |

**FRIDAY'S RESULTS**

Vancouver 0 2 1—3
Boston 4 2 1—7
First Period: B-Stumpel 8 (Sweeney, Wilson). 2, B-S.umpel 9 (Heinze, Wilson) 3, B-DiMaio 3. 4, B-Heinze 10 (Oates) Second Period: V-Gelinas 4 (Linden, Bure). 6, B-Tocchet 7 (Sweeney) 7, V-Brashear 2. 8, B-Heinze 11 (Stumpel, Oates) (pp). Third Period: B-Moger 4 (Donato, Rohloff) (pp). 10, V-Ridley 9 (Mogilny, Lumme) (pp). Shots on goal: V- 9-11-6—26. B- 17-7-10—34. Goalies: V-Hirsch, Fountain. B-Ranford.
Chicago 0 0 0—0
Anaheim 1 1 0—2
First Period: A-Kariya 7 (Selanne, Dollas) Second Period: A-Rucchin 4 (Kariya, Mironov) (pp). Third Period: None. Shots on goal: C- 7-9-11—27. A- 8-10-7—25. Goalies: C-Hackett. A-Hebert.
New York 0 1 1—2
Washington 0 0 0—0
First Period: None. Second Period: New York, Paiffy 15, (sh). Third Period: New York, Paiffy 16 (King, Houda) Shots on goal: New York 6-8-8—22. W- 4-7-12—23. Goalies: New York, Salo. W-Kolzig.
Hartford 0 0 1 0—1
Florida 1 0 0 0—1
First Period: F-Lindsay 5 (Dvorak, Mellanby) Second Period: None. Third Period: H-Primeau 7, Overtime: None. Shots on goal: H- 6-10-10-4—30. F- 13-9-8-0—30. Goalies: H-Burke. F-Vanbiesbrouck.
Ottawa 0 0 0—0
Buffalo 2 0 1—3
First Period: B-Wilson 2 (Burridge, Dawe) 2, B-Plante 10 (Barnaby, Grosek) (pp). Second Period: None. Third Period: Plante 11 (Holzinger) (en). Shots on goal: O- 8-7-16—31. B- 12-10-3—25. Goalies: O-Rhodes. B-Hasek.
Dallas 2 0 0—2
Tampa Bay 0 1 0—1
First Period: D-Langenbrunner 8 (Sydor, Hatcher) (pp). 2, D-Zubov 4 (Carbonneau) Second Period: T-Burr 5 (Zamuner, Cross) Third Period: None. Shots on goal: D- 10-6-6—22. T- 12-13-5—30. Goalies: D-Irbe. T-Tabaracci.
Edmonton 3 0 1—4
San Jose 2 0 0—2
First Period: E-Buchberger 2 (Grier, Marchant) 2, E-Arnott 10 (Kovalenko, Norton) 3, S.J.- Dahlen 3 (Turcotte, Gill) (pp). 4, S.J.-Hawgood 3 (Sykora) (pp). 5, E-Smyth 12 (Czerkawski) Second Period: None. Third Period: E-Czerkawski 10, (en). Shots on goal: E-13-8-10—31. S.J.- 16-9-2—27. Goalies: E-Joseph. S.J.-Hrudey.

**SATURDAY'S RESULTS**

Philadelphia 0 3 1—4
Ottawa 1 1 1—3
First Period: O-Alfredsson 10 (Yashin, Redden) (pp). Second Period: P-Zubrus 3 (Svoboda, Podein) 3, O-Daigle 8 (Van Allen, Lambert) 4, P-, Brind'Amour 8 (Lindros, Renberg) (pp). 5, P-, Podein 7 (Zubrus, Therien) Third Period: P-Klatt 7 (Brind'Amour, Hawerchuk) 7, O-Dackell 5 (Cherske, Van Allen) Shots on goal: P- 6-19-12—37. O- 8-7-2—17. Goalies: P-Snow. O-Rhodes.
Toronto 1 0 1—2
Dallas 1 4 0—5
First Period: T-Sundin 15 (Domi, Modin) 2, D-Nieuwendyk 2 (Verbeek, Hatcher) Second Period: D-Modano 8 (Lehtinen, Adams) 4, D-Modano 9 (Zubov, Lehtinen) 5, D-Verbeek 7 (Nieuwendyk, Sydor) 6, D-Marshall 4 (Reid, Carbonneau) Third Period: T-Miller 6 (Hendrickson, Murphy) (pp). Shots on goal: T- 10-8-11—29. D- 12-14-6—32. Goalies: T-Potvin. D-Moog.
Boston 1 1 0—2
Pittsburgh 1 4 1—6
First Period: B-Donato 5 (Oates, DiMaio) 2, P-Francis 7 (Woolley, Hatcher) (pp). Second Period: P-Lemieux 10 (Jagr, Francis) 4, P-Jagr 20 (Lemieux, Daigneault) 5, P-Jagr 21 (Hatcher) 6, B-DiMaio 4 (Oates, Sweeney) 7, P-Jagr 22 (Lemieux, Francis) Third Period: P-Barnes 3 (Lemieux, Murray) Shots on goal: B- 12-8-10—30. P- 9-9-8—26. Goalies: B-Ranford. P-Wregget.
Hartford 0 3 3—6
Tampa Bay 1 2 0—3
First Period: T-Myhres 1 (Zamuner) Second Period: H-Emerson 7 (Primeau, Rice) 3, T-Burr 6 (Poulin, Houlder) (pp). 4, H-Cassels 6 (Sanderson, Emerson) (pp). 5, H-Burt 1 (Janssens, O'Neill) 6, T-Zamuner 5 (Poulin) Third Period: H-O'Neill 5, 8, H-Sanderson 13 (Cassels, Emerson) 9, H-Sanderson 14 (Cassels, Featherstone) (pp). Shots on goal: H- 8-11-11—30. T- 11-14-3—28. Goalies: H-Burke, Muzzatti. T-Schwab.
Washington 0 1 1—2
Montreal 0 0 0—0
First Period: None. Second Period: W-Hunter 4 (Allison, Konowalchuk) Third Period: W-Bondra 10 (Simon, Nikolishin) (en). Shots on goal: W- 5-9-6—20. M- 9-14-4—27. Goalies: W-Carey. M-Thibault.
Calgary 1 0 0—1
Phoenix 0 1 2—3
First Period: C-Millen 3 (Lakovic, Hoglund) Second Period: Phoenix, Tverdovsky 4 (Gartner, Janney) (pp). Third Period: Phoenix, Gartner 12 (Janney, Tverdovsky) 4, Phoenix, Gartner 13 (Quint, Janney) (pp). Shots on goal: C- 5-17-7—29. Phoenix 15-7-10—32. Goalies: C-Roloson. Phoenix, Khabibulin.
Buffalo 1 1 1—3
N.Y. Islanders 0 1 1—2
First Period: B-Audette 6 (Wilson, Ward) Second Period: B-Zhitnik 2 (Galley, Audette) (pp). 3, New York, Berard 2 (Smolinski, Green) (pp). Third Period: B-Ward 3 (Shannon, Barnaby) 5, New York, Armstrong 2 (Berard) Shots on goal: B- 7-7-5—19. New York 8-10-11—29. Goalies: B-Hasek. New York, Salo, Fichaud.
New Jersey 0 1 0—1
Colorado 1 0 1—2
First Period: C-Kamensky 10 (Gusarov, Forsberg) Second Period: N.J.-Thomas 5 (Daneyko, Holik) Third Period: C-Sakic 11 (Deadmarsh, Ozolinsh) (pp). Shots on goal: N.J.- 8-10-13—31. C- 9-2-9—20. Goalies: N.J.-Dunham. C-Roy.
Chicago 2 2 1—5
Los Angeles 1 2 0—3
First Period: C-Amonte 17 (Chelios, Zhamnov) (pp). 2, L.A.-Ferraro 10 (Stevens, Blake) (pp). 3, C-Amonte 18 (Zhamnov, Chelios) (pp). Second Period: L.A.-Olczyk 7 (Perreault, Norstrom) 5, C-Daze 7 (Miller, Craven) (pp). 6, C, Amonte 19 (Zhamnov, Krivokrasov) 7, L.A.-Blake 4 (Khristich, Yachmenev) Third Period—Black 6 (Creighton, Craven) Shots on goal: C- 12-8-8—28. L.A.- 10-8-8—26. Goalies: C-Belfour. L.A.-Dafoe.

## FOOTBALL

### Major College Scores

Miami 38, Syracuse 31:
Pittsburgh 24, Rutgers 9:
Southern Cal 27, Notre Dame 20, OT:
Wisconsin 59, Hawaii 10:

### Top 24 College Results

How the top 25 teams in The Associated Press' college football poll fared this week: No. 1 Florida (10-1) lost to No. 2 Florida State 24-21. No. 2 Florida State (11-0) beat No. 1 Florida 24-21. No. 3 Arizona State (11-0) did not play. No. 4 Nebraska (10-1) beat No. 5 Colorado 17-12, Friday. No. 5 Colorado (9-2) lost to No. 4 Nebraska 17-12, Friday. No. 6 Ohio State (10-1) did not play. No. 7 Brigham Young (12-1) did not play. No. 8 Penn State (10-2) did not play. No. 9 Tennessee (9-2) beat Vanderbilt 14-7. No. 10 Notre Dame (8-3) lost to Southern Cal 27-20, OT. No. 11 Northwestern (9-2) did not play. No. 12 Washington (9-2) did not play. No. 13 North Carolina (9-2) did not play. No. 14 Kansas State (9-2) did not play. No. 15 Alabama (9-2) did not play. No. 16 Syracuse (8-3) lost to No. 23 Miami 38-31. No. 17 Virginia Tech (10-1) beat No. 20 Virginia 26-9. No. 18 Michigan (8-3) did not play. No. 19 LSU (9-2) beat Arkansas 17-7. No. 20 Virginia (7-4) lost to No. 17 Virginia Tech 26-9. No. 21 Wyoming (10-1) did not play. No. 22 Iowa (8-3) did not play. No. 23 Miami (8-3) beat No. 16 Syracuse 38-31. No. 24 Army (9-1) did not play. No. 25 West Virginia (8-3) did not play.

## CRICKET

**WEST INDIES TOUR**
SECOND TEST
AUSTRALIA VS. WEST INDIES, 3D DAY
SUNDAY, IN SYDNEY
Australia: 331 and 77 for two
West Indies 304

**SOUTH AFRICA TOUR**
SECOND TEST
INDIA VS. SOUTH AFRICA, 4TH DAY
SUNDAY, IN CALCUTTA
South Africa: 1st innings 428
India: 1st innings 329
South Africa: 2d innings 367 (declared for 3 wickets)
India: 2d innings (overnight 59 for 4)
South Africa won by 329 runs.

**NEW ZEALAND TOUR**
SECOND TEST
PAKISTAN VS. NEW ZEALAND
SUNDAY, IN RAWALPINDI
New Zealand: 249 and 168
Pakistan: 430
Pakistan won by an innings and 13 runs

## RUGBY

**AUSTRALIA TOUR**
TEST MATCH
WALES VS. AUSTRALIA
SUNDAY, IN CARDIFF
Wales 19, Australia 28.

**SOUTH AFRICA TOUR**
FIRST TEST
FRANCE VS. SAOUTH AFRICA
SATURDAY, IN BORDEAUX
France 12, South Africa 22

**FRIENDLY INTERNATIONAL**
ENGLAND VS. NEW ZEALAND BARBARIANS
SATURDAY, IN LONDON
England 19, New Zealand Barbarians 34

## SKIING

### World Cup

Results from Saturday's season-opening women's World Cup downhill race at Lake Louise, Alberta:

1, Katja Seizinger, Germany, 1 minute, 41.91 seconds. 2, Carole Montillet, France, 1:42.51. 3, Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden, 1:42.64. 4, Picabo Street, United States, 1:42.68. 5, Heidi Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 1:43.27. 6, Regina Haeusl, Germany, 1:43.32. 7, Bibiana Perez, Italy, 1:43.39. 8, Renate Goetschl, Austria, 1:43.58. 9, Warwara Zelenskaja, Russia, 1:43.74. 10, Ingeborg Helen Marken, Norway, 1:44.03.

Overall standings: 1, Katja Seizinger, Germany, 260 points. 2, Pernilla Wiberg, Sweden, 158. 3, Hilde Gerg, Germany, 128. 4, Deborah Compagnoni, Italy, 120. 5, Anita Wachter, Austria, 118. 6, Urska Hrovat, Slovenia, 108. 7, Sabina Panzanini, Italy, 100. (tie), Claudia Reigler, New Zealand, 100. 9, Heidi Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 81. 10, Carole Montillet, France, 80.

Results Saturday of a men's World Cup giant slalom at Breckenridge, Colorado:

1, Fredrik Nyberg, Sweden, 2 minutes, 11.83 seconds. 2, Urs Kaelin, Switzerland, 2:11.99. 3, Hans Knaus, Austria, 2:12.03. 4, Christian Mayer, Austria, 2:12.17. 5, Kjetil Andre Aamodt, Norway, 2:12.54. 6, Michael Von Grueningen, Switzerland, 2:12.58. 7, Lasse Kjus, Norway, 2:12.77. 8, Patrick Holzer, Italy, 2:12.82. 9, Steve Locher, Switzerland, 2:13.00. 10, Jure Kosir, Slovenia, 2:13.77.

Giant Slalom Standings (after three races): 1, Hans Knaus, Austria, 190 points. 2, Michael Von Gruenigen, Switzerland, 180. 3, Fredrik Nyberg, Sweden, 168. 4, Urs Kaelin, Switzerland, 165. 5, Steve Locher, Switzerland, 155. 6, Kjetil Andre Aamodt, Norway, 121. 7, Josef Strobl, Austria, 114. 8, Patrick Holzer, Italy, 97. 9, Christian Mayer, Austria, 90. 10, Guenther Mader, Austria, 68.

Overall standings (After four events): 1, Michael Von Gruenigen, Switzerland, 194 points. 2, Hans Knaus, Austria, 190. 3, Kjetil Andre Aamodt, Norway, 181. 4, Fredrik Nyberg, Sweden, 168. 5, Urs Kaelin, Switzerland, 165. 6, Steve Locher, Switzerland, 155. 7, Christian Mayer, Austria, 140. 8, Josef Strobl, Austria, 114. 9, Thomas Sykora, Austria, 102. 10, Patrick Holzer, Italy, 97.

## GOLF

### Greg Norman Classic

Final leading scores Sunday of the $880,000 Greg Norman Holden Classic, played on the 6,983-yard, par-72 Royal Melbourne Golf Club course:

| | |
|---|---|
| P. Senior, Australia | 69-73-69-70—281 |
| G. Norman, Australia | 69-75-69-69—282 |
| M. Long, N. Zealand | 70-71-70-72—283 |
| Jerry Kelly, U.S. | 70-69-72-74—285 |
| R. Stephens, Australia | 70-75-70-71—286 |
| W. Smith, Australia | 72-71-70-73—286 |
| J. van de Velde, Fr. | 73-71-71-72—287 |
| G. Waite, N. Zealand | 74-73-69-71—287 |
| S. Tait, Australia | 72-74-69-72—287 |
| P. Fowler, Australia | 70-72-75-70—287 |

### Million Dollar Challenge

Final scores Sunday in the Million Dollar Challenge golf tournament at the par-72, 7,687-yard (6,947-meter) Gary Player Country Club course at Sun City, South Africa (asterisk denotes winner of playoff):

| | |
|---|---|
| * C. Montgomerie, Scot. | 65-71-70-68-274 |
| E. Els, S. Africa | 67-70-71-66-274 |
| S. Jones, U. S. | 67-71-67-70-275 |
| N. Price, Zimbabwe | 71-67-66-71-275 |
| I. Woosnam, Wales | 68-69-67-73-277 |
| S. Stricker, U. S. | 68-70-69-70-277 |
| B. Langer, Germany | 69-70-69-71-279 |
| M. O'Meara, U.S. | 69-71-70-72-282 |
| N. Faldo, England | 73-68-69-73-283 |
| T. Lehman, U. S. | 71-71-68-73-283 |

## SOCCER

**ITALIAN FIRST DIVISION**

Atalanta 2, Napoli 2
Juventus 1, Bologna 0
Perugia 1, Vicenza 1
Piacenza 3, Milan 2
Reggiana 0, Lazio 2
Udinese 3, Parma 1
Verona 1, Sampdoria 1
Inter 2, Cagliari 2

Standings: Vicenza 21, Inter 20, Juventus 19, Bologna 19, Napoli 17, Sampdoria 16, Perugia 16, Roma 15, Milan 15, Udinese 15, Lazio 15, Piacenza 15, Fiorentina 14, Parma 13, Atalanta 10, Cagliari 9, Verona 7, Reggiana 4.

**SPANISH FIRST DIVISION**

Sevilla 0, Deportivo Coruna 1
Compostela 0, Real Betis 2
Zaragoza 1, Oviedo 0
Logrones 3, Hercules 2
Real Sociedad 1, Espanyol 0
Atletico Madrid 1, Racing Santander 0
Sporting Gijon 0, Real Madrid 1
Valencia 2, Celta Vigo 0
Tenerife 1, Rayo Vallecano 2

Standings: Real Madrid 35, Deportivo Coruna 33, Barcelona 31, Real Betis 29, Atletico Madrid 27, Athletic Bilbao 24, Real Sociedad 24, Valladolid 23, Racing Santander 22, Rayo Vallecano 20, Valencia 20, Celta Vigo 20, Tenerife 19, Espanyol 16, Oviedo 16, Sporting Gijon 16, Logrones 15, Zaragoza 14, Sevilla 14, Compostela 14, Hercules 8, Extremadura 6.

**DUTCH FIRST DIVISION**

Heerenveen 2, Utrecht 2
NAC Breda 2, Graafschap Doetinchem 1
Willem II Tilburg 0, Roda JC Kerkrade 1
PSV Eindhoven 4, NEC Nijmegen 1
Vitesse Arnhem 1 AZ Alkmaar 0
Ajax 1, Groningen 1
RKC Waalwijk 2, Sparta Rotterdam 0
Fortuna Sittard 0, Feyenoord 2

**ENGLISH PREMIER LEAGUE**

Aston Villa 1, Middlesbrough 0
Blackburn 2, Southampton 1
Derby 2, Coventry 1
Everton 1, Sunderland 3
Manchester United 3, Leicester 1
Newcastle 1, Arsenal 2
Sheffield Wednesday 0, West Ham 0
Wimbledon 1, Nottingham Forest 0
Leeds 2, Chelsea 0

Standings: Arsenal 31, Newcastle 29, Liverpool 28, Wimbledon 28, Manchester United 24, Aston Villa 24, Chelsea 24, Everton 23, Derby 21, Sheffield Wednesday 21, Tottenham 20, Leeds 19, Sunderland 17, West Ham 17, Leicester 17, Middlesbrough 14, Southampton 13, Blackburn 12, Coventry 10, Nottingham Forest 9.

**GERMAN BUNDESLIGA**

Borussia Dortmund 1, Hamburg 1
B. Moenchengladbach 0, Duisburg 1
Hansa Rostock 3, Arminia Bielefeld 1
Freiburg 2, Schalke 3
1860 Munich 1, Karlsruhe 1
Fortuna Duesseldorf 4, Werder Bremen 1
Bayer Leverkusen 4, Cologne 2

Standings: Bayer Leverkusen 33, Bayern Munich 32, Borussia Dortmund 31, VfB Stuttgart 30, Cologne 26, Bochum 26, Karlsruhe 25, Schalke 22, Werder Bremen 21, Duisburg 19, St Pauli 18, Fortuna Duesseldorf 18, Hamburg 17, 1860 Munich 17, Arminia Bielefeld 16, Hansa Rostock 15, Borussia Moenchengladbach 15, Freiburg 13.

**FRENCH FIRST DIVISION**

Caen 1, Paris St-Germain 3
Guingamp 2, Bastia 1
Lille 0, Auxerre 1
Marseille 0, Le Havre 0
Strasbourg 3, Lyon 0
Nancy 1, Lens 1
Nantes 5, Cannes 1
Nice 3, Rennes 1

Standings: Paris Saint-Germain 42, Monaco 41, Bordeaux 34, Strasbourg 34, Bastia 33, Auxerre 32, Metz 31, Guingamp 28, Lille 28, Nantes 27, Marseille 26, Lyon 26, Lens 25, Rennes 25, Le Havre 22, Cannes 22, Montpellier 18, Caen 16, Nancy 13, Nice 13.

## THE WEEK AHEAD

### Monday, Dec. 2

CRICKET, Gujranwala: Pakistan vs. New Zealand, 1st one-day international.

### Tuesday, Dec. 3

TENNIS, Munich—Grand Slam Cup, through Dec. 6.
CRICKET, Harare—Mashonaland vs. England, through Dec. 6; Nagpur: India A vs. South Africa through Dec. 5
RUGBY UNION, Lille, France—Province B vs. South Africa
SOCCER, various sites—UEFA Cup, third round, second legs.

### Wednesday, Dec. 4

CRICKET, Sialkot—Pakistan vs. New Zealand, 2d one day international
RUGBY UNION, Plymouth, England—Combined Services vs. Argentina, Leicester, England: Leicestershire/Northamptonshire vs. Western Samoa, Northampton, Britain—Midland Counties vs. Argentina, Pontypridd, Wales—Pontypridd vs. Queensland.
SOCCER, various sites—European Champions' League, sixth round of matches. various sites—Asian Cup through Dec. 21 Group A United Arab Emirates vs. South Korea, Indonesia vs. Kuwait; CONMEBOL, South American Super Cup, final, second leg, Velez Sarsfield vs. Cruzeiro, CONMEBOL Cup, final, second leg, Santo Fe vs. Lanus
BASKETBALL, Men's EuroLeague.

### Thursday, Dec. 5

SOCCER, various sites—Asia Cup, Group B Saudi Arabia vs. Thailand, Iran vs. Iraq
GOLF, Tarpon Springs, Florida—men.
SQUASH, Bombay—Mahindra International, through Dec.10
BASKETBALL, Men's EuroLeague, Group A Ulker Sporvs. Limoges, Maccabi Tel Aviv vs. Panionios. Group B Cibona Zagreb vs. Olympiakos, Charleroi vs. Estudiantes Madrid: Group C Bayer Leverkusen vs. Barcelona; Group D Efes Pilsen vs. Pau-Orthez, Dynamo Moscow vs. Sevilla, Partizan Belgrade vs. Kinder Bologna
SKIING, Tignes, France—FIS, Freestyle World Cup event, through Dec. 8.

### Friday, Dec. 6

ALPINE SKIING, Aspen, Colorado—World Cup women's downhill/super-giant slalom, through Dec. 7;
SOCCER, various sites: Asia Cup, Group C Japan vs. Syria, China vs. Uzbekistan
CRICKET, Melbourne, Australia—Australia vs. West Indies, World Series
BOXING, Reno, Nevada—James Toney, U.S., vs. Montell Griffin, United States, 12-round bout for Toney's WBU light heavyweight title.

### Saturday, Dec. 7

FOOTBALL, Philadelphia—American football. U.S. college, Army-Navy game.
ALPINE SKIING, Whistler, British Columbia—World cup men's downhill/super giant slalom, through Dec. 8;
NORDIC SKIING, Davos, Switzerland—men, women, Nordic World Cup, cross-country, men's 10K classical, 40K classical relay; women's 10K classical, 20K classical relay, through Dec. 8; Kuusamo, Finland—ski jumping, Nordic World Cup, two large-hill events, through Dec. 8;
SPEEDSKATING, Muju-Chonju, South Korea—World Cup, sprint races, through Dec. 8.
RUGBY UNION, Paris: second test, France vs. South Africa, London: Barbarians vs. Australia
SOCCER, various sites—Asian Cup Group A United Arab Emirates v Kuwait, South Korea v Indonesia
HOCKEY, Madras, India: Men's Champion's Trophy, through Dec. 15. India vs. Germany, Pakistan vs. Netherlands, Spain vs. Australia
CRICKET, Kanpur, India: India vs. South Africa, third test, through Dec. 12; Karachi: Pakistan vs. New Zealand, 3rd one-day international
BOBSLEIGH, Igls, Austria, World Cup 2/4-man, through Dec. 8
LUGE, Lillehammer, Norway, World Cup through Dec. 8

### Sunday, Dec. 8

SOCCER, various sites—CONCACAF, World Cup qualifying, CONCACAF semifinals, Group 1, Guatemala vs. Trinidad and Tobago; Asia Cup, Group B Saudi Arabia vs. Iraq; Thailand vs. Iran
CRICKET, Kanpur, India: India vs. South Africa, third test through Dec. 12; Sydney, Australia: Australia vs. West Indies, World Series; Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, Matabeleland vs. England
HOCKEY, Madras, India: Men's Champions Trophy, Australia vs. Pakistan, Spain vs. India
ATHLETICS, Honolulu—Honolulu Marathon; Sacramento, California—California International Marathon
ALPINE SKIING, Whistler, British Columbia (Canada)—Alpine World Cup, super-giant slalom.

THIS WEEK ON EUROSPORT

The speed kings of skiing take to the slopes as the World Cup heads to Whistler Mountain for the first Downhill of the season; Luc Alphand and Gunther Mader will both desperately want to take an early advantage

Alpine Skiing:
6 - 8 December, LIVE, Men and Women's World Cup
The Men's World Cup moves onto Whistler Mountain, Canada for a Downhill and a Super G while the women also face the same disciplines in Vail USA

Football:
3 December, UEFA Cup, Third Round, second leg
Inter Milan will be favourites to progress to the fourth round, as they travel to Portugal to take on Boavista Porto while Feyenoord meet Tenerife

Ski Jumping:
30 -1 December, LIVE, The World Cup, Lillehammer
Andreas Goldberger starts the defence of his title as the 1996 season gets underway in Norway

Football:
2 - 8 December, LIVE, The Futsal World Championships
Brazil, Italy, USA, Holland and Argentina will be among the teams bidding to win the Indoor World Championship



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## SPORTS

# No. 1 Florida Falls

## Seminoles to Play for National Title

By Malcolm Moran
*New York Times Service*

TALLAHASSEE, Florida — Blitzed and battered, Danny Wuerffel had a Heisman Trophy coronation deteriorate around him as Florida State grabbed the chance to play for a second national championship in four seasons.

The Seminoles bullied Wuerffel with a relentless defensive effort and barely survived the desperate comeback of his top-ranked Florida Gators in a 24-21 victory Saturday.

Florida State (11-0) used a series of mistakes by Florida (10-1), including two of Wuerffel's three interceptions, to take a 17-0 first-quarter lead that was later put in jeopardy but never lost. The Seminoles, ranked second in the two polls used to determine the postseason bowl match-ups, will play in the Sugar Bowl against Nebraska if the Cornhuskers win the Big 12 championship game Saturday.

The 31st meeting of the No. 1 and No. 2 teams in the 61-year history of The Associated Press's poll was determined by Florida State's ability to run and exploit an inexperienced Gators offensive line. Warrick Dunn of the Seminoles ran for a career-high 185 yards on 24 carries.

Wuerffel completed 23 of 48 passes for 362 yards. But he was sacked six times, and with the Gators' ground game limited to 81 yards, 108 below their average, Florida's offense became a one-dimensional unit.

Still, the Gators came within three points on Wuerffel's third touchdown pass of the day, a 2-yard throw to Reidel Anthony with 1 minute, 19 seconds to go. But Matt Teague's attempted onside kick went out of bounds, and the Seminoles' lead was safe.

The 40th meeting between the two schools grew to exceed even the usual annual out-of-control hype when the Gators and Seminoles, meeting for the first time when both had 10-0 records, played on the latest date in the regular season that two undefeated teams have met since records were first kept in 1937.

Wuerffel, who had just eight interceptions in his first 10 games and began the day as the leading candidate for the Heisman Trophy, threw three interceptions in the first half and had a fourth nullified because of a penalty.

The Gators had moved crisply, navigating against the wind, on the first series until Wuerffel, forced to drift out of the pocket to his right, threw a looping pass from the Seminoles' 25-yard line that was intercepted by Shevin Smith in the end zone.

Florida State then produced a drive that helped keep the Gators' offense off the field. Dunn began the drive with a 25-yard run behind the blocks of left guard Marcus Long and center Kevin Long. Thad Busby, who did not appear hampered by a knee injury he suffered a week ago, threw a 15-yard pass to E.G. Green on third down and 12 from the 46-yard line. Two plays later, Dunn made a 360-degree spin out of a tackle at the line of scrimmage to go 17 yards to the 22.

A touchdown-saving tackle of Dunn by Anthone Lott on third down from the 15 forced Florida State to settle for Scott Bentley's 26-yard field goal, but the Seminoles had succeeded in establishing the grinding pace that was their best hope. Soon, they received some help.

Their first sack of Wuerffel set up a punt from the Gators' 20. Peter Boulware blocked the punt, Smith recovered at the 3, and a 3-yard score by Pooh Bear Williams gave Florida State a sudden 10-point advantage.

Florida was forced to punt without making a first down, and a 19-yard return by the freshman Peter Warrick allowed the Seminoles to start out at the Gators' 39. On the next play, Warrick spun clockwise to catch Busby's wobbly, looping pass inside the left sideline for a 38-yard gain to the 1. Busby faked a handoff to Williams, rolled to his left and lobbed a 1-yard touchdown pass to Melvin Pearsall, and the Seminoles led 17-0.

Florida's chance to reverse the direction of the game, with the wind at its back in the second quarter, took shape when an apparent interception by Vernon Crawford was nullified by a pass-interference penalty. On the next play, Wuerffel's 50-yard pass to Reidel Anthony, who had beaten Byron Capers, took the Gators to the Florida State 1-yard line.

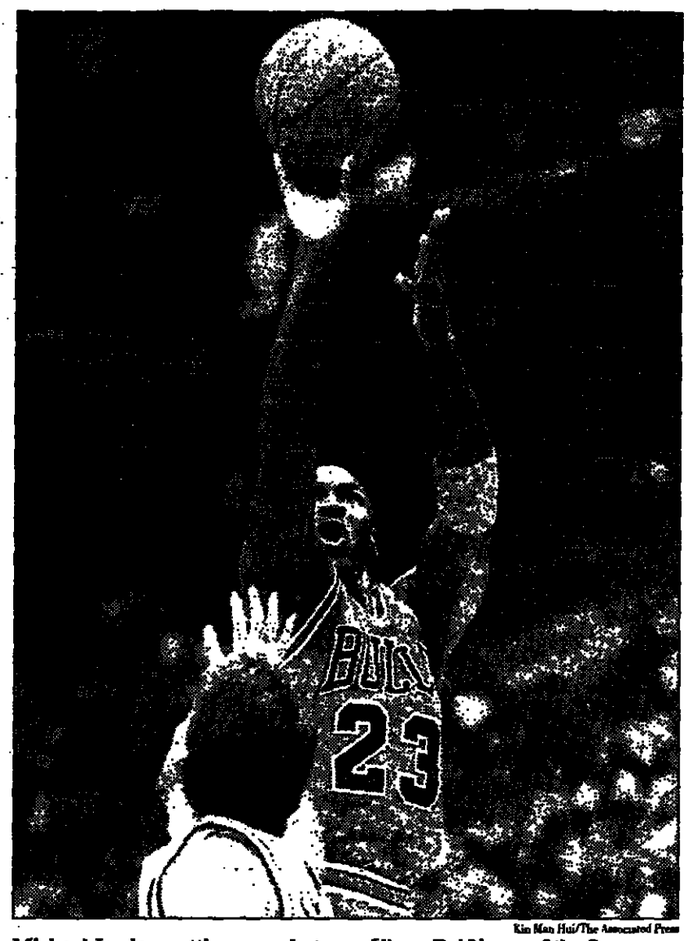
Wuerffel found Green in the right side of the end zone, and the Gators were within 10. They closed the gap to three points on their next possession, when a 38-yard run by Fred Taylor and 24 yards of penalties against the Seminoles led to Wuerffel's nine-yard touchdown pass to Green.

### College Highlights

*In other games, The Associated Press reported:*

**Southern Cal 27, No. 10 Notre Dame 20** Brad Otton threw a five-yard touchdown pass to Rodney Sermons in overtime to give host Southern California its first victory over Notre Dame since 1982.

**No. 23 Miami 38, No. 16 Syracuse 31** At Syracuse, Ryan Clement threw for three touchdowns and Tremain Mack scored on a 95-yard kickoff return in the first half as Miami raced to an early lead.



Kin Man Hui/The Associated Press

**Michael Jordan putting up a shot over Vinny Del Negro of the Spurs.**

## Who's Where in Bowl Picture

*The Associated Press*

The bowl alliance has begun to sort itself out, with Florida State securing a berth in the Sugar Bowl and Virginia Tech likely to work its way into the Orange Bowl.

The second-ranked Seminoles' 24-21 victory over No. 1 Florida makes Florida State (11-0) the top team in the alliance and sends Bobby Bowden's squad to New Orleans, where it can win the national title with a victory on Jan. 2.

If No. 4 Nebraska, a 17-12 winner over No. 5 Colorado on Friday, beats Texas for the Big 12 title next Saturday, the two-time defending champion Cornhuskers would play the Seminoles in the Sugar Bowl.

If the Gators (10-1) beat No. 15 Alabama in the Southeastern Conference title game Saturday, they will play No. 17 Virginia Tech (10-1) in the Orange Bowl. The Hokies made it into the alliance thanks to No. 23 Miami's 38-31 victory over No. 16 Syracuse, which needed a victory to clinch the Big East title. Based on tiebreakers, the Hokies get to represent the Big East in the alliance.

The Fiesta Bowl was looking at No. 10 Notre Dame vs. No. 8 Penn State (10-2). But the Irish lost, 27-20, in overtime Saturday night to Southern California, knocking Coach Lou Holtz's team out of the picture.

Notre Dame's loss could elevate No. 7 Brigham Young (12-1) into alliance consideration if the Cougars beat Wyoming on Saturday in the Western Athletic Conference title game.

The nonalliance Rose Bowl matches No. 3 Arizona State (11-0) against No. 6 Ohio State (10-1).

# Hitting 25,000 Mark, Jordan Powers Bulls

*The Associated Press*

Michael Jordan knew he needed 35 points to reach 25,000 for his career. When he got to 33, he was aware of where he stood.

Jordan smiled and pointed at himself, telling his teammates to pass him the ball. He missed his next four shots, but Jordan eventually reached the milestone as Chicago improved to 15-1 by defeating the host San Antonio Spurs, 97-88, on Saturday night.

Jordan got his 25,000th point on a 16-foot sideline jumper with 29.4 seconds left. He became the 10th NBA player to reach the mark, a list that includes Kareem-Abdul Jabbar, Wilt Chamberlain, Oscar Robertson and Spurs forward Dominique Wilkins.

"I'm very happy to be in that elite group," Jordan said. "I wasn't shooting the ball well in the second half. It took me five tries to get it."

Jordan finished with 35 points on 14-of-35 shooting and grabbed nine rebounds. Bill Wennington scored 18, and Scottie Pippen added 20. Dennis Rodman had 14 rebounds.

Wilkins scored 25 points to push his career total to 25,685, the most among active players.

San Antonio led throughout most of the first half behind the inspired play of Wilkins, Sean Elliott and Will Perdue.

But Chicago outscored San Antonio, 9-3, to open the second half and take a 53-48 lead. The Bulls led by seven, 71-64, after three periods and cruised through the fourth quarter.

### NBA Roundup

**Magic 96, Cavaliers 82** In Cleveland, Horace Grant scored 21 points and Gerald Wilkins added 18 to lead Orlando over Cleveland. Grant scored five straight points to break a 60-60 tie and put Orlando in command.

Terrell Brandon led Cleveland with 20 points, and Bobby Phills scored 19.

**Rockets 103, Bullets 99** Hakeem Olajuwon had 34 points and 17 rebounds, and Houston rallied from a 10-point deficit in the fourth quarter for its ninth straight victory.

The Rockets remained the NBA's only unbeaten team on the road.

Houston also matched the best start in franchise history (15-1), and set a team record for victories in a month.

Charles Barkley added 27 points and 10 rebounds. Chris Webber had 24 points, and Juwan Howard scored 17 for Washington.

**Knicks 115, Kings 101** John Starks scored all 13 of his points in the fourth period, sparking the struggling Knicks over visiting Sacramento. The Knicks, who lost their previous three games, trailed, 82-81, when Starks ignited them with a 3-pointer for his first points of the game to start a 14-2 run that broke open the game.

Mitch Richmond had 25 points to become the ninth Kings player with 14,000 career points.

**Heat 78, Celtics 77** Miami tied a franchise record with its seventh straight victory, escaping with a 78-77 triumph over the visiting Celtics after Dee Brown and Todd Day missed shots in the final four seconds.

Alonzo Mourning finished with 17 points and 16 rebounds, Tim Hardaway had 19 points and eight assists, and Sasha Danilovic, who scored Miami's first 10 points, finished with 16.

Eric Williams and Dino Radja had 14 apiece to pace Boston, which registered a season-low for points.

**76ers 96, Grizzlies 90** Jerry Stackhouse scored 31 points and Allen Iverson added 23, including five during a late 7-0 run, as host Philadelphia held off Vancouver.

Iverson also had nine assists, six steals and 10 of the Sixers' 25 turnovers.

Philadelphia led by as many as 23 points in the second period, but Vancouver closed within one with 4:57 to play. The 76ers responded with seven straight points, five by Iverson, to take a 91-83 advantage with 2:34 remaining.

**Timberwolves 79, Raptors 70** Tom Gugliotta highlighted an otherwise dismal offensive game with 25 points as host Minnesota won for the second time in as many nights.

Both teams shot below 40 percent for the game and combined for just 30 points in the fourth quarter.

**Hornets 94, Bucks 87** In Milwaukee, Glen Rice scored 23 points, including 10 in the fourth quarter, and Dell Curry had 22 as Charlotte defeated Milwaukee.

Anthony Mason, who finished with 18 points and nine rebounds, connected on a jumper to start a 9-0 run that included two free throws, a 3-pointer and a jumper by Rice for an 87-75 lead with 5:23 left. The Bucks could not get closer than seven points the rest of the way.

**Nets 106, Clippers 95** Robert Pack scored 11 of his 24 points in overtime, and Kendall Gill added a game-high 29 points as New Jersey beat Los Angeles.

Jayson Williams added 28 points and 24 rebounds for the visiting Nets, who snapped a four-game losing streak and got their first road victory of the season despite shooting 35 percent from the field.

Malik Sealy had 16 points for the Clippers, who lost their sixth in a row.



Gene J. Puskar/The Associated Press

**The Bruins' Landon Wilson, left, battling Craig Muni, goalie Ken Wregget and Kevin Hatcher of the Penguins.**

# A Lindros Assist Gives Flyers a Lift

*The Associated Press*

The Philadelphia Flyers won their first game since the return of their captain, Eric Lindros, beating the Ottawa Senators, 4-3.

Lindros, who was held without a point in his first two games back from a groin injury that cost him 23 games, assisted on Rod Brind'Amour's power-play goal in the second period Saturday night.

Philadelphia also got goals from Dainius Zubrus, Shjon Podein and Trent Klatt to improve its record to 13-12-1. Daniel Aldredsson, Alexandre Daigle and Andreas Dackell scored for the host Senators, who dropped to 7-10-6.

**Sabres 3, Islanders 2** Dominik Hasek stopped 27 shots, including 11 in the third period, as Buffalo survived a late rally by the Islanders.

Donald Audette, Alexei Zhitnik and Dixon Ward scored for the visiting Sabres, who won their third straight but only the second time in their last 10 visits to Long Island (2-7-1).

Bryan Berard and Derek Armstrong scored for the Islanders, who had a two-game winning streak snapped. The Islanders have not won three straight games since April 8-13, 1994.

**Penguins 6, Bruins 2** In Pittsburgh, Jaromir Jagr scored three goals to raise his total as the National Hockey League's leading scorer of hat tricks to 22, and he helped Mario Lemieux and Ron Francis achieve career milestones as Pittsburgh beat Boston.

Jagr assisted on Lemieux's score to start a four-goal second period. It was Lemieux's 1,400th career point and Francis's 900th assist, making each the ninth player to reach those levels.

**Capitals 2, Canadiens 0** Jim Carey made 27 saves, and Dale Hunter and Peter Bondra scored goals as Washington beat host Montreal.

Carey, winner of the Vezina Trophy last season, picked up his first shutout of the season and 14th of his three-year NHL career.

**Whalers 6, Lightning 3** In Tampa, Jeff O'Neill's third-period breakaway goal keyed the Whalers' victory over the Lightning.

With the score tied at 3, O'Neill beat Tampa Bay's goalkeeper, Corey Schwab, high to the glove side at 2:26. Geoff Sanderson added two power-play goals in the third period to clinch the game. The left wing leads the Whalers with 14 goals.

**Stars 5, Maple Leafs 2** Mike Modano had two goals during Dallas's four-goal second period, and the Stars went on to hand the Maple Leafs their eighth consecutive road defeat. Modano's rebound at 4:14 of the second period snapped a 1-1 tie.

Late in the period, Modano touched off a three-goal spurt over a span of 1:31 with his second of the night and ninth of the season on another rebound.

**Avalanche 2, Devils 1** In Denver, Patrick Roy made 30 saves and Joe Sakic scored the tie-breaking goal in the third period as the Avalanche beat New Jersey.

Sakic, the NHL's leading scorer along with teammate Peter Forsberg, sent a backhand shot off a rebound past New Jersey's goalie, Mike Dunham. The goal at 12:48 of the third period gave Sakic 11 for the season and his 36th point.

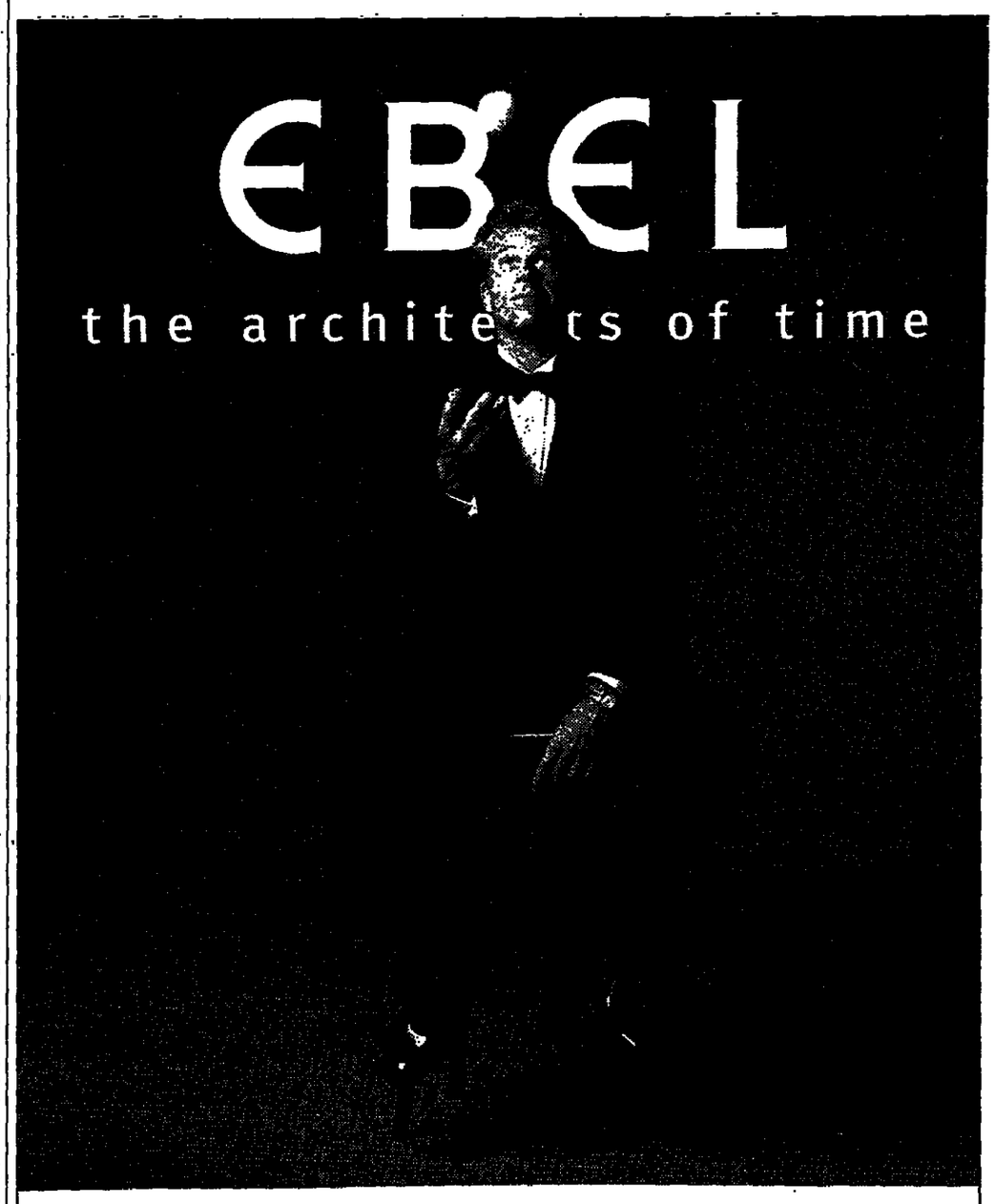
Forsberg added his 25th assist and 36th point. The assist set up a first-period goal by Valeri Kamensky for Colorado. Roy (15-4-3) only gave up a goal to Steve Thomas, who scored the 300th of his career.

**Blackhawks 5, Kings 3** Tony Amonte scored three goals as Chicago ended a six-game road trip with a triumph over slumping Los Angeles.

The Blackhawks' right wing recorded his third career hat trick, scoring the first two goals on the power play as Chicago took a 2-1 lead after one period. Amonte's linemate Alexei Zhamnov assisted on all three goals.

**Coyotes 3, Flames 1** In Phoenix, Mike Gartner broke a tie with two goals in a span of 2:40 of the third period, giving the Coyotes a victory over Calgary Flames.

Gartner broke a 1-1 tie with a goal at 12:32 of the final period, then managed to get his stick on a point shot by Deron Quint at the 15:12 mark for his 13th goal.


Thank you Stefan
for 10 years of great collaboration
and good luck for your future.

**WORLD ROUNDUP**

## Heart Problem Hits Olajuwon Again

**BASKETBALL** Hakeem Olajuwon checked into a hospital Sunday after the Houston Rockets' center had an irregular heartbeat for the second time in just over two weeks.

Olajuwon, 33, was reported in very good condition at Methodist Hospital, where he had been since about 10:30 A.M. Sunday, a hospital spokeswoman, Angela McPike, said.

Olajuwon flew to Houston from Washington early Sunday. He had felt the irregular heartbeat about 2 A.M., just hours after scoring 34 points and getting 17 rebounds while playing 39 minutes in the Rockets' 103-99 victory Saturday night over the Bullets in Washington, KTRH radio reported.

The abnormal rhythm, or arrhythmia, appears similar to an episode he suffered earlier this month and once in 1991, said Tim Frank, a Rockets' spokesman.

The Bullets game was Olajuwon's third since missing three games while recovering from his first arrythmia of the season, on Nov. 19, during halftime of a game against Minnesota. *(AP)*

## Ritsma Gets Revenge

**SPEED SKATING** Rintje Ritsma beat Gianni Romme by three-quarters of a second Sunday to win World Cup 5,000-meter speedskating event, avenging his lost last weekend to his fellow Dutchman.

Romme skated a personal best time of 6 minutes, 43.20 seconds at the Thialf Stadium in Heerenveen, Netherlands, but Ritsma accelerated in the last two laps to clock a winning time of 6:42.44.

Kjell Storelid of Norway was a distant third in 6:47.83.

Earlier, Tonny de Jong of the Netherlands powered past Gunda Niemann of Germany in the last straight to take the women's World Cup 1,500 race. De Jong recorded a new personal best of 2:03.24 to edge past Niemann, the world champion, who crossed the line in 2:03.63. *(AP)*

## $1 Million for Montgomerie

**GOLF** Colin Montgomerie birdied the third playoff hole on Sunday to defeat Ernie Els of South Africa and win golf's richest prize — the Million Dollar Challenge. Loser of five previous playoffs, including two in major tournaments, Montgomerie said the victory would "make for a good Christmas" back home in Scotland.

• Peter Senior played through driving wind and rain to shoot a 2-under-par final round of 70 Sunday and held off the fast-finishing tournament host to win the $560,000 Greg Norman Holden Classic by one shot. Senior finished with a 7-under-par total of 271 after 72 holes of the par-72, 6,993-yard Royal Melbourne Golf Club course to just beat Norman, who closed with a 69 for a 272 total. *(AP)*

## Stiansen Is Victorious

**SKIING** Tom Stiansen of Norway captured his first career World Cup victory in five seasons on the circuit, skiing to a narrow victory over Thomas Sykora of Austria in a men's slalom on Sunday in Breckenridge, Colorado. Stiansen, the first-run leader, maintained his advantage and beat Sykora by .16 seconds.

Stiansen, 26, came out of the second seed to post a time of 51.75 seconds in the first run — .07 seconds ahead of Christian Mayer of Austria in a tightly bunched leaderboard that displayed 13 skiers within .80 of a second of the lead. *(AP)*

# Boetsch Gives France Victory in Davis Cup

## *Enqvist Is Tenacious in First Match*

By Ian Thomsen
*International Herald Tribune*

MALMO, Sweden — One of the great days tennis has ever known ended late Sunday night with France claiming its eighth Davis Cup after splitting a pair of extraordinary five-set matches against host Sweden.

In 84 Davis Cup finals dating back to 1900, this was remarkably the first time the victor was decided in the fifth set of the fifth and final match. After 4 hours 46 minutes, the cup was seized by 27-year-old Arnaud Boetsch in his comeback, 7-6 (7-2), 2-6, 4-6, 7-6 (7-5), 10-8 victory over Nicklas Kulti, a doubles specialist who was quite the heroic substitute for the injured Stefan Edberg on his retirement day.

The fifth match almost wasn't necessary. It was forced sensationally by Sweden's Thomas Enqvist, who recovered a two-set deficit in the afternoon to beat Cedric Pioline. In all the two matches lasted 9 hours 12 minutes, thoroughly exhilarating and enervating all who played or watched.

Serving in the 14th game of the final set, Boetsch saved three match points in succession to keep the French alive. In the next game Kulti suffered a recurrence of cramping in his right leg that would ultimately help Boetsch to break him at love in the 17th game. Kulti's legs were rubbed down at the changeover and he saved the two match points before succumbing at 10:57 P.M.

As for Enqvist, his 3-6, 6-7 (8-10), 6-4, 6-4, 9-7 victory did not begin promisingly. He needed to pull Sweden out of a 2-1 deficit in matches following France's crucial win in the doubles Saturday. In their nine previous Davis Cup finals, all since 1975, the Swedes had never been able to win the enormous silver trophy after losing the doubles. Enqvist added to the sense of doom by double-faulting twice in his opening service to hand Pioline the first set.

Pioline was expecting no such gift from the Swedish prodigy. At 22, Enqvist had already won 10 ATP Tour events; Pioline, his elder by five years, had won just one — and that after losing nine consecutive tournament finals.

Pioline may be the Charlie Brown of French tennis, but in the first set and a half he seemed to be hitting the lines once or twice per game. He moved around the court in between points slowly and resolutely, as if working from a list, and refusing to make eye contact with anyone who might interrupt him.

Enqvist's improvement late in the second set was illusory. When he had the chance to win that set in a tiebreaker with the court yawning open before him — "probably the easiest forehand of my life," Enqvist said later — he slapped it into the net. Then he looked up to the sight of Yannick Noah, the French captain, throwing a samurai punch from the sideline. Shortly thereafter Pioline made good on his third set point with a serve down the middle.

"It was very hard for me to come back when instead of it being 1-1, I'm down two sets to love," Enqvist said. "For this kind of match, it's very difficult to say why I won and why he lost. There were very small things that decided it."

To accuse Pioline of choking is to stain his performance unfairly. The match was evened on the basis of Pioline's first service game of the third set, and then his first two services, of the fourth, when he seemed to give out like an overworked fuse.

Pioline did not seem restored until the second game of the final set when he rose up and broke the Swede at love. Fending off a break point in the fifth game, Pioline moved closer and closer to a trophy bigger than all the ones he has lost over the years put together. With each step the surroundings grew noisier and more threatening. The converted warehouse in which they were playing was based in a corner of a largely-carpeted convention center, but to Pioline it must have felt like a shipyard in the middle of the night. In between points the aluminum stands would thump and then rattle underfoot like a boiler about to explode.

One can only imagine what the players of the upcoming match were thinking as the rhythms beat through the walls of their dressing rooms. No doubt Boetsch was hoping that he would not need to go out there with the Cup on the line; just as surely Kulti was hoping that he would.

Trying to serve out the match at 5-4 in the final set, Pioline was broken — not by brilliant shotmaking or by the crowd but by a haunting marriage of the two. For the first two and a half days the 700 French supporters had made this feel like their hall, but Pioline was a lonesome intruder now. In the 57th game, after 4 hours 20 minutes of play overall, his last serve of the match was a double fault.



Thomas Enqvist of Sweden rallying against Cedric Pioline of France to even up the Davis Cup final at 2-2.

# Arm in a Cast, Freeman Leads Packers Over Bears, 28-17

*The Associated Press*

Antonio Freeman returned to Green Bay's lineup after missing four games with a broken left arm and set career highs with 10 receptions for 156 yards in the Packers' 28-17 victory over the Chicago Bears.

Green Bay (10-3) beat Chicago (5-8) for the sixth straight time and won for the 14th straight time at home. The Packers have never lost a December game in Green Bay during coach Mike Holmgren's five seasons.

**NFL ROUNDUP**

Despite playing with a cumbersome cast, Freeman provided Brett Favre with the deep threat he sorely missed last month. He fumbled after his first catch but he had five catches for 101 yards by halftime. The second-year wideout from Virginia Tech broke his previous career bests of seven catches for 146 yards.

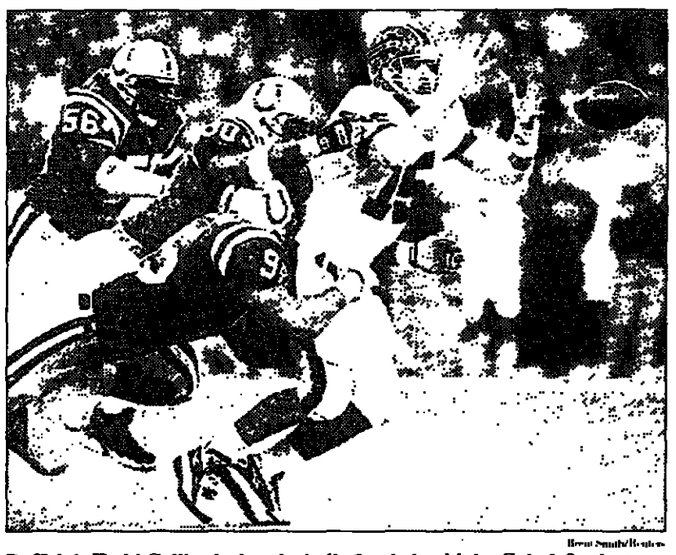
Desmond Howard's 75-yard punt return for a touchdown broke a 7-7 tie, and after a field goal pulled Chicago to 14-10, Dorsey Levens made it 21-10 with a 10-yard run with 12:40 left.

Favre finished 19-for-27 for 231 yards and one TD. Krieg was 29 of 45 for 215 yards, two touchdowns and a late interception by Eugene Robinson.

**Colts 13, Bills 10** Cary Blanchard, who missed two field-goal attempts earlier in the game, kicked a 49-yarder 8:14 into overtime as Indianapolis beat Buffalo.

With the victory, the Colts (7-6) pulled within two games of the AFC East-leading Bills (9-4), who were without quarterback Jim Kelly and running back Thurman Thomas. The loss prevented Buffalo from clinching a playoff spot.

**Vikings 41, Cardinals 17** Brad Johnson threw for a career-high four touchdowns and the Vikings stymied Boomer Esiason and the NFL's hottest offense.



Brent Smith/Reuters

Buffalo's Todd Collins losing the ball after being hit by Colt defenders.

The Vikings (7-6) had not won at home since Oct. 6.

After losing six of their previous eight games, the Vikings are one game out of the final NFC playoff spot.

Johnson, starting his third straight game in place of the injured Warren Moon, finished 19-for-26 for 238 yards before giving way to Jay Walker with 4:01 remaining.

**Panthers 24, Buccaneers 0** Carolina kept Trent Dilfer on the run and converted three of his turnovers into 21 points on the way to their first shutout ever.

The victory over Tampa Bay was the sixth in as many games for the Panthers at their new $187 million stadium, and it kept Carolina (9-4) solidly in the hunt to become the only second-year expansion team in league history to make the playoffs.

**Eagles 24, Giants 0** Philadelphia's defense limited New York to 131 yards of offense, and Ty Detmer threw three touchdown passes as the Eagles moved into a tie atop the NFC East.

Philadelphia, Dallas and Washington share the division lead with 8-5 records. With the loss, the Giants (5-8) were officially eliminated from the playoffs.

Detmer completed 25-of-33 for 284 yards, and he Eagles scored all their points in the first half.

**Ravens 31, Steelers 17** Derrick Alexander caught seven passes for a career-high 198 yards and a touchdown as Baltimore ended a four-game losing streak and stalled Pittsburgh's playoff drive.

Playing in heavy rain, the Ravens (4-9) prevented the Steelers (9-4) from clinching at least a tie for its third straight AFC Central division crown. Vinny Testaverde was 17-for-24 for 259 yards and became the first quarterback to throw for three touchdowns against the Steelers this season.

The Ravens' Bam Morris, playing for the first time against his former team, carried 28 times for 100 yards.

**Jaguars 30, Bengals 27** Mark Brunell threw a 48-yard touchdown pass to Keenan McCardell while being hit and finished with 356 yards to lead Jacksonville to victory. The Jaguars (6-7) got a team-record five field goals from Mike Hollis. The last one clinched their second straight victory and kept their slim wild-card hopes alive.

Jeff Blake threw for 313 yards and three touchdowns for the Bengals, all to Carl Pickens.

# *Stuttgart Ties Bayern*

## Leverkusen Stays Atop Bundesliga

*The Associated Press*

A late goal by VfB Stuttgart's Dutch defender, Frank Verlaat, stopped Bayern Munich from replacing Bayer Leverkusen atop the Bundesliga although Stuttgart couldn't get there either.

Both teams needed a victory Sunday in Stuttgart and, although Bayern led through Mario Basler's seventh-minute penalty, Verlaat scored 10 minutes from the end to tie the game at 1-1, which was the final score.

The result meant that Bayern pulled even on points with Leverkusen, but had an inferior goal differential. Stuttgart jumped above defending titlist Borussia Dortmund into third place, also on goal difference.

Leverkusen went to the top of the standings on Saturday after downing FC Cologne, 4-2.

**SCOTLAND** Glasgow Rangers moved five points ahead of Celtic after a 3-0 victory Sunday at Aberdeen.

David Robertson, Brian Laudrup and Charlie Miller netted the Rangers goals and Walter Smith's team appears to be in a strong position to tie Celtic's record of nine league titles in a row.

On Saturday, Celtic twice came from behind to tie, 2-2, at home to Hearts before 50,000 fans at Celtic Park. The Italian midfielder Paolo Di Canio netted the second equalizer from the penalty spot 13 minutes from the end but was ejected a minute later after his second yellow card.

**ITALY** AC Milan loses, 3-2, at Piacenza and is tied for eighth place. Vicenza gains a 1-1 tie and tops the standings. Yes, this really is Serie A.

Milan, the defending champion, couldn't field suspended Paolo Maldini and injured Christian Panucci in its defense Sunday, and it showed. The team handed first-half goals to Aladino Valoti and Eusebio Di Francesco before the French star Christophe Dugarry scored his first two Serie A goals to make it 2-2.

Pasquale Luiso's eighth goal of the season in the 70th minute clinched victory for Piacenza, which was one place out of being relegated to a lower division heading into Sunday's game. It now trails Milan only on goal difference.

Vicenza's climb to the top has been almost as surprising as Milan's decline. Alessando Ianuzzi's first goal of the season put Francesco Guidolin's team ahead at Perugia, only for Carmine Gautieri to tie the score for the home team. Despite the loss of two points, Vicenza leads by one from Inter Milan, which was held to a 2-2 tie Saturday by Cagliari.

Juventus, now the World Club champion as well as European titlist, moved into third place after a 1-0 home victory over another surprising high rider, Bologna, thanks to a goal early in the second half by the French midfielder Zinedine Zidane. La Juve and Bologna both are two points behind the leader.

**NETHERLANDS** Ajax Amsterdam's decline in the Netherlands is similar to Milan's in Italy. Like Milan, is was knocked out of its domestic cup during the week and is struggling in the league.

On Sunday, Ajax was held 1-1 at home by Groningen and dropped to sixth in the standings, 13 points behind the leader, PSV Eindhoven.

Ronald de Boer gave Ajax an early lead but the powerhouse team allowed Groningen to hit back with a late goal by Dean Gorre.

Like Milan, Ajax needs to make sure of qualification for the last eight of the Champions Cup next Wednesday when it faces the Swiss club, Grasshoppers.

**ENGLAND** Arsenal defender Tony Adams was ejected in the first half but hit back to gain a 2-1 victory at Newcastle to replace the Magpies stop the English Premier League. England's former captain was sent off for a foul on the current England captain, Alan Shearer, with the score at 1-1 midway through the first half.

But Arsenal netted the winner, with Ian Wright knocking in his 19th goal of the season. The Gunners are now two points clear of Newcastle. Third place Liverpool would have to beat Tottenham by 6-0 Monday to overtake them.




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